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PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1973

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AT WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS: Fair, 11-14 (12-20). Tomorrow, sunny. Temp. 13-11 (10-22). LONDON: Sunny, 14-11 (13-20). Tomorrow, cloudy. Temp. 10-17 (9-27). (FRANCE) Night. Temp. 6-12 (10-11). NEW YORK: Temp. 15-23 (10-23). Yesterday's high, 23-31. Additional weather—Page 2.

Morning After In Athens

Army tanks moving
position in Athens
proclamation of martial
law throughout the country
used to move into the capital
other large cities
widespread
which left.
government, nine dead
more than
persons injured.



Athens Clashes Continue After Tanks, Troops Rout Students; Toll Put at 9

By Paul Hoffmann
ATHENS, Nov. 18 (NYT).—
government demonstrators
during the martial law imposed
yesterday, clashed with police in
encounters throughout
Athens area all day today
the curfew began at 7 p.m.
hand-to-hand fighting
into the air and used
gas to disperse hostile
troops. A few times during the
day, and again in the early
evening, army tanks rumbled
throughout the city and
on the outskirts, but
open fire.

The military-backed regime of
President George Papadopoulos,
in a statement this afternoon
blamed "anarchists" for today's
disturbances. The forces of order,
according to the statement,
had quickly broken up all disorders,
and "Greece's economic and
social life is going on normally."

The death toll of what had
started last week as a student
rebellion against the government
has deeply shocked the nation.
Greeks recalled today that no
body was killed when the ruling
military junta seized power in a
coup in April, 1967, and when
King Constantine, the deposed
sovereign, staged an abortive
counter-coup in December of that
year.

Athens, usually lively and relaxed
on Sundays, looked sad and
gloomy in today's mild, sunny
weather. Residents and tourists
were prepared to withdraw in-
doors at 4:00 p.m. again today, as
they were forced to do yesterday
by the curfew, but a government
broadcast this afternoon
announced that the curfew had been
put off until 7:00 p.m.

regime stated tonight that
persons had died in the
that began here early
day.
Athens chief medical officer,
Dr. Demetrios Kapekakis,
said that between 100 and 110
were injured in the disturbances.
Five or six were in a critical
condition.
wounded Greeks said to-
day that up to 3,000 persons were
detained yesterday and today
in a number of places, and
that they were in a critical
condition.

A menacing deployment of
tanks and crack armored units
here and in other large cities
showed the regime's determina-
tion to put down any resistance.
During the demonstrations in
Athens today, the police were
seen detaining many persons.

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attack on the university
last night of clashes be-
tween police and the students,
and occupied the university
yesterday.
radio station that the stu-
dent set up went off the air
today, with students in tear-
gas and a speaker asking
you sleep, Athenians,
your children are offering
bombs to the gun barrels
outside the Poly-
technic.
of today's disturbances
detained groups of from 10 to
persons, mostly youths. They
about anti-government
slogans, briefly fight with
police, then disappear
side streets and regroup a
few blocks away.

Nearly two million Italians began
voting today in a series of
provincial and local elections that
may provide an indication of the
popularity of the nation's five-
month-old center-left coalition
government.
The elections, spread over two
days and involving about 4.5 per-
cent of the national electorate,
are the first to be held since the
formation in June of a new
government headed by a Chris-
tian Democrat, Mariano Rumor.
Apart from local issues, voters
were believed to be principally
concerned over the country's
economic situation, the threat of
oil and gas shortages this winter
and, in the southern areas, the
alleged continued negligence of
the central government toward
their depressed region.

tion today put the figure at about
\$2.4 million.
The severed ear was sent to
an Italian newspaper accompa-
nied by a note warning that other
parts of the boy's body would be
cut off unless a 2-billion-lire
(\$3.3-million) ransom was paid.
Last night's ransom offer came
four months after the boy was
abducted in Rome.
At first it was widely believed
that the kidnapping had been
faked by the boy himself, but
recently it has become clearer
that the kidnapping report was
genuine. The ear, experts say,
probably does come from the
kidnapping victim.
Last night, Paul Getty 2d said
he was extremely concerned about
the fate of his son but added
that the only details of his offer
that he was willing to reveal
were the ones contained in a
statement issued by his legal ad-
visers.
The statement said the ransom
offer was "the maximum that
the father was able to raise for
the return of the boy" and it
required that he should be re-
leased simultaneously with the
payment of the ransom "since
this is the only way the safety
of the boy can be assured."
Fifty-one-year-old Paul Getty
2d is the eldest surviving son of
80-year-old oil tycoon Paul Getty
and theoretical heir to the vast
Getty fortune, estimated at more
than \$1 billion.

The Athens airport remained
open past the curfew hour as air
travel to and from the country
continued. But most airline
offices at the airport had closed
down and canceled flight de-
partures for tomorrow.
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Channel Pact Signed as Heath, Pompidou Discuss EEC Unity

By Alvin Shuster
LONDON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—
Minister Edward Heath, Britain's
foreign secretary, and Michel
Jobert, the French foreign min-
ister, in a ceremony at Mr.
Heath's country residence at
Chequers.
The tunnel, which could cost
about \$2 billion by the time of
completion in 1980, will carry pa-
ssengers and freight. It will con-
sist of two parallel tubes, each
carrying a single line of railroad
track, with a service tube running
between them. The journey under
the Channel would take 35 min-
utes.
The treaty declares the inten-
tion of both governments to build
the tunnel and to proceed with
the initial work of boring about
a mile and a quarter of tunnel
from either end of the route. The
final decision on proceeding is
expected after this construction
is completed sometime in 1975.
The ceremony yesterday under-
scored the "friendliness" reported
by officials between Mr. Heath
and Mr. Pompidou, whose talks
focused on the development of
closer political cooperation in Eu-
rope. Their discussions also in-
cluded topics for the summit
meeting next month of the heads
of government of the nine mem-
bers of the European Economic
Community.
Both leaders and their min-
isters have been stressing the
need in recent days for Europe
to draw politically closer in world

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TUNNEL TOAST—French President Georges Pompidou, British Foreign Secretary Sir Alex Douglas-Home and British Prime Minister Edward Heath drink champagne following signing of treaty concerning construction and operation of Channel tunnel.

United Press International.

will be easier for you to
and pick our roses of
day and, for us, it will no
be a long way to Tip-
ty," said the French Prime
Minister, Pierre Bidegain,
joined in signing one docu-
ment yesterday. The most im-

portant pact was signed by Sir
Alex Douglas-Home, Britain's
foreign secretary, and Michel
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affairs, particularly since its
failure to demonstrate any sig-
nificant influence in the Middle
East conflict.
As Mr. Pompidou returned to
Paris last night, officials said the
two leaders also discussed such
topics as American-European re-
lations, the Middle East, oil

shortages, China, the European
security talks and a variety of
problems facing the Common
Market, including the prospects
for the regional fund to help the
community's undeveloped regions.
In their briefings, officials were
long on topics but short on
details.
The nine Common Market

Discusses Watergate, Finances

'I Am Not a Crook,' Nixon Says In Defending Personal Record

By R.W. Apple Jr.
DISNEY WORLD, Fla., Nov. 18
(NYT).—President Nixon told a
group of newspaper executives
last night that he had never "pro-
fited from public service," and
added: "I am not a crook. I have
earned everything I've got."

In a one-hour question-and-
answer session with 400 partici-
pants in the Associated Press
Managing Editors annual conven-
tion, Mr. Nixon defended himself
against all charges of wrongdoing
and attempted to regain the politi-
cal offensive.

After months of torment over
the Watergate and allied scan-
dals, the President gave detailed
answers to more than a dozen
questions. Among his disclosures
were the following:
• That he paid only "nominal
amounts" of taxes in 1970 and
1971, principally because of de-
ductions available to him for the
cost of his vice-presidential
papers. He gave no figures, but
did not dispute those reported
recently by the Providence, R.I.,
newspapers—\$792 for 1970 and
\$878 for 1971.
• That after he entered office,
former President Johnson told
him he had donated his presi-
dential papers to the government
for a tax exemption. The Internal
Revenue Service appraised the
papers at \$500,000 and the people
who prepared his returns took
that deduction, he said. He said
the government could give him
back the papers any time and
he could make more than \$500,000
by publishing them.
• That a recording of his
reminders for June 30, which
had not previously been disclosed,
showed that former Attorney
General John N. Mitchell on that
date gave him no details of the
Watergate case but merely "re-
pressed his chagrin to me that
the organization over which he
had control could have gotten
out of hand in this way." Later,
Mr. Nixon said that "looking
back, perhaps I should have
cross-examined" Mr. Mitchell to
discover what he knew about
Watergate.
• That the system which pro-
duced the tape recordings of Mr.
Nixon's Watergate conversations
at the White House, many of
which were said to be of marginal
quality, cost only \$2,500 and con-
sisted of "a little Sony" tape
recorder and some "little lapel
mikes in my desk."
• That he believed that when
all legal proceedings had been
completed, his former key as-
sociates, H. R. Haldeman and
John D. Ehrlichman, "will come
out all right," but that "they've
already been convicted in the
minds of millions of Americans
because of what happened before
the Senate Watergate committee."
• That the Secret Service had,
as previously reported, but never
confirmed, placed a tap on the
telephone of the President's
brother, Donald, in an effort to
learn of the activities of foreign-
ers "who were trying to get him
to use improper influence."
• That an increase in milk
prices in 1972 had come about
not because of promised cam-
paign contributions from milk
producers but because of con-



gressional pressure from, among
others, Sen. George McGovern of
South Dakota, the President's
Democratic opponent.
Mr. Nixon dealt only briefly
with non-Watergate topics during
the nationally televised interview
from the convention at this vast
entertainment complex near Or-
lando. But he did say that a
system of gasoline rationing
"would be something that the
American people would resent
very much," and added that his
administration's goal "is to make
it not necessary."
The President seemed com-

posed and on top of the subject
throughout the one-hour session,
faltering perceptively only dur-
ing the discussion of his taxes.
In contrast with some of his re-
cent appearances, he did not re-
bate his critics or his political
enemies.
He even had a bit of humor
for one of the harshest of these.
When Harry Rosenfeld, the met-
ropolitan editor of The Washing-
ton Post, which carried some of
the most damaging early Water-
gate revelations, asked a ques-

TO THE POINT—President Nixon gesturing during his press conference.

Israeli-Egyptian Talks Will Resume Today on Oct. 22 Cease-Fire Line

CAIRO, Nov. 18 (UPI).—
Egyptian and Israeli military
representatives will meet again
tomorrow to resume talks on dis-
engagement of their forces, in-
cluding the question of an Is-
raeli pullback to the first cease-
fire lines of Oct. 22, a United
Nations spokesman said today.
The meeting will be "informal,"
the spokesman said, and will be
attended by Maj. Gen. Emsio
Sillavuo, commander of the UN
Emergency Force. It will be held
at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-
Suez road, at the same spot
where the American-sponsored
cease-fire stabilization agreement
was signed last Sunday.

The spokesman, Rudolf Staj-
dubhar of Yugoslavia, denied a
news briefing a report by the
newspaper Al Ahram that the
military talks have been post-
poned indefinitely because of Is-
rael's refusal to define its posi-
tion on withdrawal of its forces
to the Oct. 22 positions.

"I understand there will be an-
other informal meeting tomor-
row," he added. He said that as
far as he knew, the only differ-
ence between formal and informal
meetings was the number of
aides attending on both sides.
The last meeting, which was
informal, was held Thursday, Mr.
Stajdubhar said, and it was then
that they began discussing the
problem of withdrawal to the
Oct. 22 lines.

U.S., Netherlands Affected

Arabs Exempt Eight Nations In EEC From Dec. Oil Cuts

From Wire Dispatches
VIENNA, Nov. 18.—Arab coun-
tries announced today that a 5
percent reduction in oil supplies
in December will not be applied
to most countries in the Common
Market "in appreciation" of their
stand on the Middle East. The
blockade against the United
States and the Netherlands will
continue, the 10 Arab oil-export-
ing countries said.
A planned cutback of 5 percent
in January will apply to all coun-
tries, including those in the
European Economic Community.
"In appreciation of the politi-
cal stand taken by the Common
Market countries regarding the
Middle East crisis, it has been
decided not to implement the 5
percent reduction for the month
of December as it applies to Eu-
rope (Common Market) only,"
the Arabs said in a statement
issued here after a four-hour
meeting of the Organization of
Arab Petroleum Exporting Coun-
tries (OPEC).
"The embargo, as previously
decided, will continue on the
United States and Holland," the
statement said.
Monthly cutbacks
The Arab nations announced
on Nov. 5 a blanket 25 percent
reduction in oil production effec-
tive immediately plus monthly
5 percent cutbacks until Israel
withdraws from all occupied Arab
territory. They had previously
banned all oil supplies to the
United States and the Nether-
lands because of these countries'
pro-Israeli stand.
The 10 members of OPEC—
Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Libya, Ku-
wait, Syria, Egypt, Algeria, Abu
Dhabi, Bahrain and Qatar—pro-
vide about 30 percent of the
world's oil.
The nine Common Market

countries, which get more than
50 percent of their oil from the
Middle East, quickly responded
to the Arab pressure by drafting
a policy statement with a strong
Pro-Arab bias, calling on Israel
to end its occupation of territo-
ries it has held since 1967. The
statement also referred to the
"inadmissibility" of the force-
ful acquisition of territory by ac-
cession and specifically mentioned the "legi-
timate rights" of the Palestinians.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Red Cross officials said they
repatriated 68 Israeli prisoners of
war today, bringing to 142 the
number of Israelis sent home so
far. They said Israel sent 1,508
Egyptian prisoners today, bring-
ing to more than 4,000 the num-
ber of Egyptians returned.
The Red Cross said they evacu-
ated 465 wounded Egyptians from
Suez city today. This brought to
1,283 the number of wounded sent
from Suez and ended the opera-
tion of evacuating wounded civil-
ians and soldiers from the city, a
Red Cross official said.

Houston Chides Skylab Crew For Hiding Pogue's Vomiting

HOUSTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—
Mission Control criticized the
Skylab-3 astronauts last night for
trying to hide the fact that Lt.
Col. William R. Pogue vomited
on his first day in space.
Chief astronaut Alan B.
Shepard, speaking on an open
communications line in an unusu-
al move, told the space-station
crew: "We think you made a
fairly serious error in judgment
in not letting us know the report
of your condition."

Col. Pogue, 43, the mission com-
mander, Lt. Col. Gerald P. Carr,
41, and scientist-astronaut Ed-
ward G. Gibson, 37, had reported
that they felt chiller after their
move yesterday from their Apollo
delivery ship into the house-size
orbiting laboratory for man's
longest space flight.
The crew reported that Col.
Pogue, an Air Force officer, felt
"nauseous" Friday but they did
not mention his vomiting. They
said he took motion-sickness
medicine.

Ground officials found out
about Col. Pogue's condition when
a voice recording of the incident,
apparently made without the crew
knowing about it, was transmitted
to Houston with routine infor-
mation sent on nonpublic commu-
nications links.
"We won't mention the barf
[vomiting]," Col. Carr, a Marine
Corps officer, said to Col. Pogue
on the tape. "We'll just throw
that down the trash airlock."

When chastised about the in-
cident, Col. Carr admitted to
Rear Adm. Shepard that the crew
agreed that "it was a dumb de-
cision."
Although they were ahead of
schedule when they entered the
space station shortly after break-
fast yesterday, the astronauts fell
behind because Col. Pogue was
unable to do his chores yesterday.
Today, Col. Carr said their work
was "going pretty slowly." Among
the thousands of items to be
transferred from the Apollo deliv-
ery ship to the Skylab station.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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that down the trash airlock."

'Tricked' on Meeting Place, Date

Qadhafi Fears 'Capitulation,' To Shun Arab Summit Talks

PARIS, Nov. 18 (AP)—Col. Muammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, said yesterday that he would refuse to participate in the summit meeting of Arab leaders

in Algiers Nov. 26 because he felt it was designed to put a stamp of approval on Egypt's and Syria's "capitulation."

In an interview in Tripoli with the Paris newspaper Le Monde, Col. Qadhafi said, referring to the summit:

"They tricked me. I proposed Benghazi or Cairo as a site for the summit. President Sadat chose his capital. The other chiefs of state had given their approval. We agreed then to meet discreetly in Cairo Nov. 10. We even set the hour. But it was only a ruse on their part. I abruptly learned that the summit would be held in Algiers Nov. 26."

'Bit Players'

Who "they" referred to was not made clear. Col. Qadhafi went on:

"The Arab leaders secretly agreed to resolve their differences at the meeting of foreign ministers that will be held two days before the summit. The role of the chiefs of state was reduced to that of bit players."

"They'll only give their approval to what was already decided. Now we already know the agenda of this meeting. It is aimed at patching the cracks that have appeared on the facade of Arab unity before consolidating the diplomatic strategy of Egypt and Syria."

"In other words," he said, "we are invited to give our benediction to the recognition of the state of Israel with which Egypt and Syria are preparing to make peace. Let's be more clear. Cairo and Damascus are seeking to obtain our stamp of approval for their plan for capitulation."

Col. Qadhafi said that "I want to make a disclosure to you today," and added: "I bought for cash, tens of combat aircraft, hundreds of tanks, numerous anti-aircraft pieces, anti-aircraft installations, and various other types of military materiel, all of Soviet manufacture and I delivered them to the Arab belligerents."

He did not say how the materiel was used or if it was specifically bought from Russia. He denied, however, that Libya's French-built Mirage jet fighters were turned over to Egypt.

Asked if it was true that at one time he wanted all the Arab countries to break diplomatic relations with the United States, Col. Qadhafi replied:

"Yes, I considered such a step. America deserved us breaking off with it. However, I don't deny Cairo its sovereign right to re-establish relations with the United States. I understand the usefulness of such relations which contribute to dissipating the impression that Egypt is a satellite of the U.S.S.R. and oblige the U.S.S.R. to deal on a basis of equality with Saudi Arabia. I don't make any distinction between [Secretary of State Henry A.] Kissinger and [Soviet Premier Alexei N.] Kosygin. They're all the same. They defend the interests of the superpowers."

He said he would have no objections to meeting with Secretary Kissinger, described in the Libyan press as a "Zionist" and a "German Jew" "in an open dialogue," he said.

Qadhafi in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Nov. 18 (UPI)—Col. Qadhafi arrived here today on a four-day official visit to Yugoslavia, his first such trip outside the Arab world since he came to power in 1969.

Portugal Acts To Reduce Its UN Truce Dues

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Portugal formally asked the General Assembly yesterday to remove it from a list of 23 economically advanced countries expected to share about one-third of the cost of the UN Middle East Emergency Force.

Under a resolution offered Friday, Portugal would have to pay about \$46,000 toward the cost of the force. But if the assembly accepts its amendment removing it from the "most-developed countries" list, its contribution would be reduced to about \$7,000.

Spain, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Romania were among European states excluded from the list of advanced countries.

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Wrecked school grounds of Athens Polytechnic with smashed and burnt-out car at left.



Immobilized Athens buses with damaged tires on Saturday following the heavy street fighting that occurred between combined military forces and rioting students.

Arabs Exempt Eight Nations In EEC From Dec. Oil Cuts

(Continued from Page 1) The Dutch joined in the mainly French and British-inspired policy position despite their demand for complete solidarity between the Nine to meet the Arab boycott, with promises to pool fuel resources. Britain and France had been assured of their oil supplies by the Arabs.

The eight Common Market countries exempted from the December oil cutback are Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg.

Japan, which gets about 85 percent of its oil from the Middle East, is not exempted.

British Oil of Saudi Arabia, who read the OPEC statement to newsmen, said European states outside the Common Market were also not exempted.

In The Hague, Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep today again called for "an equitable" supply of oil within the Common Market and said that the interdependence of member states was the basis for further community cooperation.

Mr. van der Stoep said in a speech to parliament: "For the Dutch government, the basic position is that the fundamental principles of the Common Market should be maintained."

Therefore, "an equitable supply situation in the member states should be guaranteed."

In a separate meeting in Vienna yesterday, Western oil companies and the Persian Gulf producers disagreed on a new price structure for crude oil.

"We asked them if they thought prices should be linked to supply and demand. They said they did not think a market-orientated system would work," Jamshid Amouzgar, Iran's minister of finance, said.

Saigon Reports Red Guerrillas Increase Activity

SAIGON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—The military command today reported an increase in activities by Communist guerrillas in the Mekong Delta and near the Cambodian border.

It said that five civilians were wounded in a dynamite explosion in a market in the Delta province of Kien Hoa, about 50 miles south of Saigon.

In Kien Tuong Province, bordering Cambodia, two civilians and a militiaman were killed yesterday in a bus when it hit a Communist mine near the district town of Kien Binh, the command said.

In a battle for an important stretch of Highway 14 near the Cambodian border, the command said, government forces were slowly advancing but reported no major clashes.

In Phnom Penh, the Cambodian command said today that government troops still were trying to clear territory around the provincial capital of Prey Veng, 30 miles east of the capital. It said that government troops have cleared a two-mile-wide strip around the besieged provincial capital of Takeo, 40 miles south of Phnom Penh.

Bomb in Belfast Demolishes Bar

BELFAST, Nov. 18 (AP)—A wave of bomb blasts left at least six persons injured tonight in the last hours before a Christmas cease-fire called by Northern Ireland's main Protestant guerrillas group.

The Ulster Volunteer Force had warned that any of its members breaking the 49-day truce, set to start at midnight, would face "severe physical punishment or execution."

It was not immediately clear whether the rash of bombs tonight originated from Protestant extremists operating before the start of the cease-fire or from guerrillas of the Catholic-based Irish Republican Army.

In announcing its cease-fire, the UVF urged the Ulster Freedom Fighters, a smaller Protestant group, to honor the decision.

Last night, the police caught two suspected Protestant bombers following a car chase across Belfast.

Three other men were arrested in suburban Glenamoy shortly after a faulty bomb caused slight damage to a bar there, the police said.

Czech Palach's Body Reportedly Cremated

PRAGUE, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—The body of Jan Palach, a 21-year-old student who burned himself to death to protest political reprisals following the Russian-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, has been cremated at his family's request, according to an announcement in the Prague evening newspaper Vecerni Praha.

The announcement did not disclose where the ashes had been placed.

Houston Chides Skylab Crew

(Continued from Page 1) Every craft to the Skylab is extra food, brought along because this mission has been extended from 28 days to 84.

"Procedural errors" during activation of the space station added to the crew's workload. Wrong valves were turned, and dumped overboard an antiseptic solution for sterilizing their water system. The incorrect setting of switches delayed a test of a ventilation system and a television system.

Although the crew had not been scheduled to start medical and scientific work before three days of activating and stocking the Skylab, Dr. Gibson, a solar physicist, today took blood from himself and his crewmates and processed the samples for later study on earth.

Craft Was Shipshape The crew for this third and final manned mission in the \$2.6-billion Skylab project found the space station in good condition. It had been unoccupied since the Skylab-2 crew's return to earth Sept. 25.

Besides getting a dressing-

Carillon Silenced, Floodlights Darkened

Iowa Town Helps Out in Fuel Crisis

By Seth S. King

JEFFERSON, Iowa, Nov. 18 (UPI).—There is a strange silence in this town's central square and an unusual dimness at dusk. As a testimonial to Jefferson's determination to play its part in conserving energy, the bells in the 100-year-old Memorial Carillon tower no longer peal their hymns and patriotic music.

The four large amplifiers that rolled this music over central Iowa six times a day have been turned off and the banks of 1,000-watt floodlights that bathed the 162-foot granite column—the town's tallest structure, aside from the farmers' co-op elevator—have been darkened.

'Something's Missing'

"It's a funny feeling you get about that carillon," said Walt Sidwell, a member of the Greene County Board of Supervisors, which maintains and operates the carillon.

After seven years of hearing it every day, you don't notice it very much. Then suddenly you shut it off and you realize there's something strange, that something's missing."

Mr. Sidwell said the electricity being saved was not great, but it was one step the county government could take to help.

The supervisors, with the local council and merchants, have also decided to curtail the hours of Christmas lighting on storefronts downtown, to reduce police and sheriff's patrolling whenever possible, to dim the rotunda in the courthouse and to turn down the thermostat in public buildings.

For Jefferson, like many other American towns and cities, has been trying, in the 11 days since President Nixon issued his call for fuel conservation, to save all the energy it can.

Many residents have vowed publicly to turn down their own thermostats and to observe the 50-mile-an-hour speed limit that Gov. Robert Ray called for last week.

Supply of Electricity

Most of these steps, too, were largely symbolic. Jefferson already has a firm supply of electricity and a new nuclear power plant being completed near Cedar Rapids will add more in February.

The Iowa Electric Light and Power Co., which also supplies the natural gas that heats most homes in this community of 4,500 persons, is confident that no homes will be cold this winter, unless occupants get so swept up in the conservation effort that they make them that way.

In addition, there was the comforting sight of the long lines of trucks, heaped full of golden corn, that stretched from the elevator doors out to the highway.

They carried the last of the largest corn crop ever harvested in Greene County, and it was coming in dry. The area's soybean crop, also the largest ever handled at the elevator, was already safely dried and stored.

Last year, long before there was even any talk of a national fuel crisis, Jefferson found out what a local one was like. Just a year ago, this area was hit with 10 inches of wet snow, un-

usually early, following the wettest autumn in memory. The corn and soybeans were so high in moisture that the elevators in Greene County quickly expanded the quotas of natural gas they normally use to dry these crops before storing them. This forced the elevators to shift to propane or fuel oil, when they could find it, and supplies of these fuels were exhausted. Jefferson barely made it through the winter.

Romania Sets Fuel Rationing Other Energy-Saving Moves

BUCHAREST, Nov. 18 (UPI).

Romania today became the first Eastern European nation to announce wide-ranging fuel rationing and other measures to cope with a predicted energy shortage this winter.

A government decree set a ceiling on gasoline consumption, lowered speed limits on roads and limited electricity usage and other methods of heating.

The maximum highway speed was cut to between 80 and 100 kilometers an hour, depending on a car's engine size, and the top speed in residential areas was set at 60 kilometers an hour. All whether government-owned, privately owned or company-owned, were ordered to conserve fuel.

A month until March 31, 1974, and to 60 liters a month from April 1 to Oct. 31, 1974.

Heating in industrial plants was limited to between 16 and 18 degrees Centigrade (61 degrees Fahrenheit) in homes. Hot water in homes will be cut off between midnight and 4 a.m.

Lighting in shop windows will be kept at 50 percent of the usual voltage during working hours and forbidden at other times.

In a private meeting last week, President Nicolae Ceausescu was reported to have said that energy-saving measures should not be linked to the cutback by Arab oil-exporting nations, but observers speculated that Romania produced 14 million tons of oil domestically last year and imported about 8 million tons.

Belgian Driving Ban

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Borseman, cyclists and pedestrians made up almost all of the traffic in Belgium today as only a few drivers risked heavy fines and the possibility of prison sentences by breaking the ban on Sunday driving.

Belgium is one of four Western European nations to have announced a Sunday driving ban. Today was the first such day for Belgium, the third for the Netherlands and West Germany and Denmark have scheduled a ban beginning Nov. 25.

The ban here began at 3 a.m. today. By 6:30 p.m., police reported that 112 motorists had been arrested for disregarding the ban.

In the first 15 hours of the ban, only 14 road accidents were reported. Belgium's weekend average of accidents causing injuries is 339.

In Brussels, dozens of horse riders used the city center for the first time in years and a few horse-drawn carriages were used. Public transportation was stepped

Even before the President began taking questions at random from the floor at the editors' meeting, it was apparent that the session would not be a no-holds-barred grilling. For one thing, the White House press corps, whose daily responsibilities include coverage of the minutiae of the Watergate affair, was excluded from the questioning.

Even so, it was clear that Mr. Nixon still did not feel he could speak publicly with total candor, although they continued to promise that he would do so at an unspecified time.

President in Georgia

MACON, Ga., Nov. 18 (UPI).—President Nixon arrived here today and was met at nearby Robins Air Force Base by cheering, banner-waving crowd estimated by base officials at 20,000 to 25,000.

Many in the crowd carried tiny flags and signs saying, "Give me Hell, Mr. President" and "News-men Talk, Presidents Act."

'I Am Not a Crook,' Nixon Says to Editors

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting room at the Contemporary Hotel on the Disney World grounds. But they, and particularly their families, responded much more warmly at the end.

Invited here for "some straight talk," the President got down to the questions at once, with almost no introductory remarks. Some of his responses were as long as 12 minutes, some as short as 10 seconds.

He kept the session going beyond the allotted hour, remarking that that would not bother the television audience very much because "it's a lousy movie anyway."

Asked at one point what he planned to do when he retires, Mr. Nixon wisecracked, "that depends upon when I leave." But he continued more seriously, saying he would not make any speeches, he would not serve on any boards of directors, he would not practice law.

Perhaps he would write, he added, and then, almost wistfully, perhaps he would try to improve

campaign financing. He would like to be remembered, he remarked, as "a President, that did his best to bring peace" to the world.

Discussing the nonexistence of two of the crucial Watergate tape recordings, the President said that he knew that, to most people, "it appears that it's impossible that when we have an Apollo system, that the White House would have facilities that would have failed at a key moment."

But he insisted that his was "not a sophisticated system" and described the one that he has asserted that former President Lyndon B. Johnson used as much better. Johnson aides have denied that any such system existed.

He prodded his new special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, to get on with his investigation, commenting that Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen told him six months ago that the probe was already 90 percent complete.

"Now it's time that the case be brought to a conclusion," Mr. Nixon said. "The reputations of men, some who may be not guilty, have been irreparably damaged."

But perhaps the most vivid comment came when he told the editors, in unusual language for a chief executive, even one under fire: "I made my mistakes, but in all my years of public life I have never profited from public service. I earned every cent. . . . I am not a crook. I have earned everything I got."

Again, discussing the milk case, Mr. Nixon used pungent language. The Congress, he said, had "put a gun to our head" by signing petitions and introducing bills calling for better prices for milk producers.

According to White House officials, the President entered the meeting hoping to demonstrate that he could field the toughest Watergate questions with aplomb. At one point, he even asked himself a question—about the 1972 increase in milk prices—that none of the editors had asked.

Much the same goal lay behind Mr. Nixon's meetings with Republican and conservative Democratic members of Congress at the White House last week. An aide described the latest presidential counteroffensive as an effort to show that Mr. Nixon was "walking, talking, thinking, and very much in command."

WEATHER

ALGIERE	5	6	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	60	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	68	Cloudy
BELGRADE	22	72	Cloudy
BELLEVILLE	7	43	Fair
BERLIN	4	39	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	2	36	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	17	61	Cloudy
BOMBAY	24	76	Cloudy
CARACAS	25	77	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	51	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	26	68	Fair
DUBLIN	11	52	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	Fair
GENEVA	4	39	Cloudy
GUATEMALA	17	61	Cloudy
HAVANA	15	55	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	26	68	Cloudy
LISBON	17	61	Cloudy
LONDON	7	49	Sunny
LYON	11	52	Fair
MILAN	9	48	Sunny
MONTREAL	2	36	Cloudy
MOSCOW	17	61	Cloudy
MURKIN	17	61	Cloudy
NICKY YORK	26	68	Cloudy
OSLO	6	32	Fair
PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
PRAGUE	6	41	Cloudy
ROME	17	61	Fair
SOFIA	17	61	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	5	36	Cloudy
TERRAN	22	72	Unavailable
TOKYO	17	61	Cloudy
TURIN	19	66	Cloudy
VENICE	11	52	Cloudy
VIENTIANE	17	61	Cloudy
WARSAW	3	37	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	14	58	Sunny
ZURICH	17	61	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. (ASTORIA) at 1100 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Nixon's Counsel Reportedly Given \$100,000 by Dairy Industry in '69

George Lardner Jr.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—President Nixon's personal lawyer, Herbert W. Kalmbach, reportedly received \$100,000 from the dairy industry four years ago in an effort to get sympathetic treatment in this administration.



Herbert W. Kalmbach

Under questioning by William A. Dobrovir, the attorney pressing the consumer lawsuit, Mr. Kalmbach said he was consulted about the \$100,000 payment, before it was made, by Harold Nelson, then general manager for AMPPI, and David Parr, then special counsel for the dairy co-op.

"I said it was a good idea," Mr. Kalmbach testified. "I thought it might produce a more sympathetic understanding in this administration to the problems of the dairy industry."

Meanwhile, U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica extended the deadline for delivery of the subpoenaed White House Watergate tapes Friday to allow time for technical experts to examine the recordings.

His new timetable made it certain that the first grand jury investigating Watergate would not get the tapes before it was scheduled to go out of existence on Dec. 5. But legislation to extend the life of the panel was considered certain to be enacted by Congress.

Charles Alan Wright, during his stay in Washington.

Didn't Know of Missing Tapes

Nixon's Lawyer Back Home, Wondering What Happened

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Charles Alan Wright is back home in Texas now, after months of serving as President Nixon's chief legal strategist in the battle for control of the Watergate tapes.

He is getting abusive mail and is wondering what has happened to his reputation.

He is wondering too why no one bothered to tell him—until the day of the public announcement—that the White House was asserting that no tape recordings had been made of two of the nine White House conversations about Watergate.

"It was my secretary in Washington who told me," Mr. Wright said in a telephone interview from his office at the University of Texas law school in Austin.

"She said, 'You won't believe this, but two of the tapes don't exist. You should hear it from us before hearing it on the radio.'"

The secretary was calling from the White House, Mr. Wright said, and shortly afterward, J. Fred Buzhardt, the President's deputy counsel, announced in Judge John J. Sirica's courtroom that the White House would not be able to turn over nine tapes after all, for two of the nine did not exist.

A few days later another White House staff member—an assistant named Stephen B. Bull—testified before Judge Sirica that Mr. Nixon had had a good idea, more than a month before, that those two tapes did not exist.

Awkward Position

And Mr. Wright, who had already been criticized in some legal circles for his participation in the White House's handling of the tapes case, found himself in a more awkward position than ever before.

He had gone to the White House last summer with a national reputation, in the legal community at least, as one of the country's best constitutional scholars. He was considered impeccably professional and honest.

But now, in the minds of many lawyers and laymen alike, he is the lawyer who told Judge Sirica on Oct. 23 that Mr. Nixon would comply "in all respects" with the subpoena for the tapes—leaving the clear impression that tapes

Arends to Leave House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Leslie C. Arends, 78, of Illinois, assistant Republican leader in the House of Representatives has announced that he will retire from Congress after the current session ends in 1975. Rep. Arends will have served 40 years in the House when he retires.

Despite Mr. Wright's insistence of no fee-fearing law professors, and others across the country are wondering about his morale.

Even Mr. Wright conceded he is not entirely happy with the outcome. He noted that when the President decided not to appeal to the Supreme Court the ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals upholding the subpoena, he in effect lost the case. He doesn't question the wisdom of the President's decision, for that was a political decision, he said, but "I never like to lose a case."

He also said he was "not happy" about the "uproar" caused by the latest disclosures on the alleged nonexistence of the two tapes, and put his complaint thus:

"I think I had been advised on Oct. 23 that there was even a possibility that the tapes didn't exist, it would have helped us to make that point in the beginning."

Nixon Picks Lisbon Envoy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—President Nixon intends to nominate Stuart Nash Scott, 66, a New York attorney, as U.S. ambassador to Portugal, the White House said last week. Mr. Scott would succeed Ridgeway B. Knight, a career Foreign Service officer who retired.

More Hope Seen for Schooling Home-School Roles Weighed In New Educational Study

By Robert Reinhold

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 18 (UPI).—The results of an extensive international study of schools and learning are causing second thoughts among educators about the growing belief that the home background of youngsters brings to school is more important to their academic achievements than anything the schools do.

This is perhaps the major impression that emerged from a conference of many of the world's leading educational authorities, who have just met here to ponder the implications of a 56-million study conducted by the Stockholm-based International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, known as IEA. The study, which surveyed 230,000 students and 50,000 teachers in 22 countries, including the United States, was one of the largest and most sophisticated social-science inquiries ever undertaken.

Because of its profound social and political implications, the issue of home versus school has stirred controversy in the United States since 1866, when the landmark Coleman Report suggested that the wide discrepancies observed in academic performance were more closely related to variations in home background than in variations in school quality. The inference that many drew was that it was futile to pump more money into schools until the cultural gap between the rich and poor was reduced.

More Hopeful

But this week, the sociologist who started it all, Dr. James S. Coleman of the University of Chicago, told the conference that the new results "suggested to me somewhat more hopefulness about schooling than we had in the past."

It is not that the IEA findings

flatly contradict the previous studies. Rather, they have added many ambiguous new wrinkles and pinpointed the tremendous difficulties in interpreting broad statistical studies, which, however sophisticated in conception, are really only very crude measures of enormously complex social phenomena. Increasingly, social scientists are coming to recognize the limitations of the powerful mathematical techniques of analysis they have applied to social problems.

Perhaps the most intriguing IEA result was that while home background did seem to play an important role in reading, literature and civics, school conditions were generally more important when it came to science and foreign languages. This was considered significant because the Coleman conclusions were based only on reading and arithmetic scores in the United States, and the suggestion that certain subjects may be more amenable to school influences was taken as an encouraging sign by many.

Just why this should be so is not yet clear, but one theory is that reading is very closely related to language acquisition, which starts at home, while science and foreign languages are more school-oriented.

Study's Method

The IEA study tested children in six school subjects and then attempted to correlate their achievement with about 500 independent variables presumed to be indicators of home background and learning conditions—such as number of books in the home, parents' occupation, type of school, class size, amount of homework, attitude and so on.

Then, by subjecting the figures to a complex technique known as regression analysis, the study sought to trace the variations in performance to variations in background and in schools. This method, which is at the heart of the debate, tells nothing about the effect of home on actual levels of achievement. It merely says that the wide variations in achievement among children are related more to variations in home background than to differences between schools.

Looming behind the debate on methodology were some fundamental questions about the very premise of such studies. These doubts were expressed most forcefully by Ron Edmonds of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, who charged that the study was encouraging "pernicious" policies, because it was based on "political and ideological parameters" that preclude basic questions about schooling for students of low economic status.

Jury Holds Bull Worth Only \$750

SHERMAN, Texas, Nov. 18 (AP).—Ferdinand the bull was worth only \$750, according to a jury.

A six-member county jury awarded that amount last week to Jerry Russell, owner of the bull. Mr. Russell had sought \$3,500 in damages.

The suit was brought after Ferdinand, a 1,600-pound Charolais, was killed in September, 1972, after the animal broke into a pasture and served 25 Herefords belonging to Dick Arrington, a neighbor of Mr. Russell's.

Mr. Arrington said that the incident resulted in offspring of lesser quality.

Drifter, 18, Is Booked In Los Angeles Fire

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 18 (AP).—An 18-year-old transient has been booked for investigation of murder in an apartment house blaze that killed 24 persons, police said yesterday.

Police said Michael Altemburg matched the description of a man seen near the Stratford Apartments when the city's worst residential fire broke out. About six of the 53 injured remained in critical or serious condition, officials said.

In Tucson, Ariz., Police Sgt. Robert Donahue said he confirmed with Los Angeles authorities that Altemburg was declared delinquent and committed to the Arizona Youth Center, following his arrest for arson at a Tucson home on Sept. 17, 1972.

GI's Discharged For Drug Abuse Can Get Review

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).

A federal court judge has ordered the Department of Defense to notify about 3,400 Vietnam veterans who received undesirable discharges that they were entitled to a review and possible upgrading to an honorable discharge. The veterans were discharged for drug abuse before a change in Pentagon policy in 1971.

The possible upgrading would entitle the veterans to drug rehabilitation help from the Veterans Administration. Judge June L. Green ruled on a suit brought by the American Veterans Committee. Judge Green ordered the Defense Department to notify the 3,400 veterans by mail.

The Pentagon has told Judge Green that about 6,400 servicemen have received undesirable discharges for "drug addiction" since it began keeping computer lists of servicemen in the late 1960s. Of these, about 3,000 have already applied to have their discharges "recharacterized," according to the department.

The department also plans to send 3,500 letters to public and private drug rehabilitation centers and state employment centers to attempt to notify the veterans.

Bombs Damage ITT Subsidiaries

NUREMBERG, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—A bomb exploded in the cellar of a subsidiary firm of the American International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. here today, causing extensive damage, police said.

It was the second attack against a subsidiary of the giant U.S. company in West Germany in 48 hours.

The charge exploded shortly after midnight in the basement of Standard Electric Lorenz, blasting out windows in adjacent buildings and causing damage estimated at 500,000 marks. Yesterday, a similar home-made bomb rocked the Schaumburg-Lorenz building in West Berlin, which also belongs to ITT.

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on Foreign Policy Retains Support in U.S. Senate

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—The Watergate scandal, on administration charges by the Senate, has not shaken support for the principal element of its foreign policy.

With 12 senators from the political spectrum, supported by discussions with aides, showed that backing administration's foreign policy was directly tied to adoration of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Lloyd M. Bensen Jr., a Texas Democrat, expressed a view held by many of his colleagues.

"Kissinger has been the president for foreign affairs," he said.

Survey of Sentiment

Officially, the survey of Senate sentiment found wide support for a Nixon administration to pursue cooperation with Vietnam through the

Test Shows Not All N.Y.C. Police Given 'Lost' Wallets Turn Them In

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (UPI).—A police experiment found that, of 51 patrolmen handed "lost" wallets containing \$20 or more by strangers and asked to turn them in, 15 officers apparently kept the money without making a report.

The random survey, part of the Police Department's effort to gauge the effect of its campaign against malfeasance, was conducted by the undercover Internal Affairs Division.

Assistant Chief Inspector John Guido, the commander of the anti-corruption unit, said that only two patrolmen of the 15 handed the missing wallets admitted later that they had kept the money. Others said they had misplaced them, that they had dropped them in a mailbox or that they could not recall receiving them. All have been served with departmental charges.

From August to October, plainclothes members of the Internal Affairs Division selected the 51 uniformed patrolmen on duty in various parts of the city. They handed them the wallets, saying they had just found them and were too busy to return them.

Police procedure requires the officers to turn found objects in at the local precinct to be recorded and receipted; the objects are then transferred to the Property Clerk's Office.

Most of the 36 cases in which the wallet and money was returned—including three containing \$250—followed the prescribed procedure. One officer whose patrol was near a school turned the wallet over to the school. Another, at his own expense, mailed the wallet and money to the address inside.

New York Firemen's Vote Rigged

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (UPI).—The city's firemen, who staged a five-hour strike last week, actually voted 4,119 to 3,827 against any strike, sources disclosed.

Richard J. Vizzini, president of the Uniformed Firefighters Association, had told his membership and the public that the vote was "overwhelmingly" in favor of a strike.

The revelation of the anti-strike vote followed another, startling disclosure made earlier in the day.

Alfred J. Scott, the chief assistant district attorney for Manhattan, announced that the ballots cast by the firemen—ballots subpoenaed by a grand jury investigating possible misrepresentation of the vote count—were destroyed a day after the Nov. 6 strike. Mr. Scott said his investigation "will not be thwarted."

Sees Soviet Ambassador

Kissinger Briefs Nixon on Diplomatic Tour

From Wire Dispatches
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger started a series of follow-up conferences on his Middle East and China missions yesterday, including a meeting with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin.

After his return to Washington Friday from a 12-day, 10-nation diplomatic trip, he immediately briefed President Nixon, top administration officials and Congress.

He talked by telephone with Mr. Nixon, who is in Key Biscayne, Fla., for 30 minutes Friday evening, breakfasted at the White House with Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger, CIA director William Colby and Under Secretary of State Kenneth Rush and later met with Mr. Dobrynin for an hour.

Mr. Kissinger will go before a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Tuesday to answer questions about his Middle East peace efforts and his talks with Chinese leaders. He was expected to hold a news conference Wednesday.

Aide Reviews Trip

Talking with newsmen during the lengthy flight here from Tokyo, which was broken up by a four-hour stop in Seoul for talks with South Korean officials and a brief refueling in Anchorage, Alaska, a senior American official made the following points:

• Although Mr. Kissinger is confident that a Middle East peace conference can get started next month, he does not anticipate quick progress. He believes the issues between Israel and Egypt are so longstanding and contentious that talks could

drag on for some time. In addition, he thinks that Israel is not prepared for serious territorial concessions at this time and will not be able to negotiate seriously until after its elections at the end of next month.

• Mr. Kissinger plans to meet at the State Department soon with top officials to discuss the foreign policy implications of their allocations of petroleum supplies overseas to such countries as Japan, which have limited oil resources of their own and suffer more proportionately than does the United States from the Arab oil embargo. The United States will take responsibility from Japan for supplying petroleum needs for American forces there. As the result of talks held with Japanese officials last week, Mr. Kissinger is said to believe that there is a greater degree of understanding between the two countries than has existed in the last few years.

• It will take the United States some time to test the possibility of achieving a formula that would produce full diplomatic relations with Peking without leading to a break with Taiwan. Taiwan is still covered by a mutual defense treaty with the United States.

• Indochina was also discussed in Peking. The belief in the State Department is that likelihood of an all-out North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam has receded.

• Mr. Kissinger now believes he made a serious mistake and was "carried away" in his news conference last month about the precautionary alert that had been put into effect during the Middle East crisis because of fear that the Soviet Union would move

unilaterally into the war. Mr. Kissinger is said to believe that he should not have promised to make public the details which led up to the alert. He is said to believe that to make public the letter from Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, for instance, warning of direct Soviet intervention in the crisis, would unnecessarily worsen Soviet-American relations. The likelihood is that the full details will not be released.

The administration now believes it made a mistake in ordering a global alert and not expecting that it would become public knowledge so quickly. The purpose of the alert was to "signal" the Russians, but not to alarm Americans.

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Oil and Unemployment

As President Nixon flies around the country on a heavy schedule of political meetings, oil shortages threaten this country with rising unemployment. That threat greatly strengthens the case for rapid and forceful federal action to cut gasoline consumption. As the shortages close closer, a wide variety of estimates of future unemployment are appearing. They range from moderate to catastrophic. No one can say with assurance which of these forecasts may prove correct. They are all attempts to predict the unpredictable. But a very great deal depends upon the public policy, or lack of it, with which we meet this challenge.

If we, as a country, merely stick to the administration's current mild and modest program, we shall greatly increase the risk that the most dire of these predictions comes true. If President Nixon wishes to demonstrate his ability to govern the country, petroleum conservation is an inviting place to begin. Unfortunately, the cost to the country of the Watergate scandals can be measured by Mr. Nixon's urgent need to spend his days trying to rebuild his reputation and his authority. Entangled in his present preoccupations, he does not seem to be getting around to the basic presidential job of resolving the policy disputes within his own administration. Currently, both the administration and Congress are divided in a complicated debate over both the degree of urgency and the nature of the remedies. If the fuel shortages this winter result in high unemployment, the basic fault will lie not with the Arab sheikhs but with our inability to make up our minds.

The overriding national need now is to protect jobs by holding the disruption of industry to the minimum. That means diverting the impact of the shortages away from economic production. There is only one place where it is possible to save petroleum in the amounts necessary: on the highway. Curtailing gasoline supplies for private cars will be painfully inconvenient, but is certainly preferable to risking breakdowns of industrial production that could throw people out of work.

President Nixon is now relying mainly on voluntary public cooperation to conserve fuel. But voluntary cooperation is not likely to save enough fuel fast enough. Speed is essential because the administration's present order of priorities is exactly wrong. It gives too high a preference to home heating and to private motorists. It is designed not to upset people. But if these priorities are maintained much longer, the full weight of the shortages will fall on industry.

This country has not yet felt the effect of the Arab embargo, because we have been steadily receiving the cargoes of tankers that were already at sea when it began. The last tankers to leave the Persian Gulf for American ports will arrive within the next several days. President Nixon offered a hint on Friday that the embargo might shortly end. But it would be exceedingly unwise for either Congress or the public to take his words as a signal that the shortage is ending and that no really annoying measures are needed. To the contrary, we are in a period of multiple and overlapping shortages of which the

Arab boycott is only one. Inadequate refining capacity in this country caused the shortages of gasoline last summer and of fuel oil so far this fall. Our largest foreign supplier, Canada, is imposing export controls in an effort to hold its domestic prices down and we shall get less oil from the north than we had expected. Even if the Arab boycott were to end tomorrow, the price of Arab oil would probably be two or three times last summer's level. The expansion of Saudi Arabian production, on which we were counting, seems highly unlikely regardless of an end to the embargo. The whole episode will have demonstrated the ease with which the oil valve is turned on and off in the Persian Gulf and the urgency of eliminating our dependence upon so unstable and insecure a source.

There are two ways to cut gasoline use. One is to raise the price substantially, preferably with a surtax. The other is consumer rationing. President Nixon mentioned both, in highly conditional terms, in his Nov. 7 speech, but did not commit himself to either. His administration is divided between them. Ideally, the solution would be to use both, first the tax since it could be imposed quickly, then the rationing system as soon as it could be organized. But as a practical matter, if there is to be no more presidential leadership than we have yet seen, the chance of obtaining a gasoline tax bill from Congress is zero. No bill has even been introduced. The rationing bill is moving along promptly through the Senate, mainly because of the vigorous support that Sen. Henry Jackson, D. Wash., is giving it. But there are signs that it may run into trouble in the House. No serious reduction in gasoline consumption is going to be popular, but procrastination is not going to help matters.

There is a danger that Mr. Nixon will again behave as he did in the case of fuel allocations this year. He was warned in the spring by specialists within his own administration that the allocation of fuel oil at the wholesale level would be necessary this winter. But Mr. Nixon did nothing for four months. When all of his advisers were finally unanimous, after four months of debate, Mr. Nixon at last authorized allocation. If he now waits for a resolution of the argument over surtaxes and rationing, we shall find ourselves well into a very unpleasant winter with no decision at all.

Mr. Nixon is now being warned, not only by leading figures in Congress but by many officials in his administration, that the shortages will require stringent enforcement of conservation. The possibility of rising unemployment is well understood by the President's advisers. "Certainly, the object of policy will be to minimize the effect on production and employment," said the chairman of his Council of Economic Advisers, Herbert Stein, the other day. But what is the policy? It is still an open question. Other nations' refusals to sell us oil is not an insurmountable threat. The greater danger would be our own government's inability to respond strongly and skillfully to a clear warning.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Polarization in Spain

When Generalissimo Francisco Franco presided recently over a meeting of Spain's only legal political body, the National Council of the Movement, he heard his labor minister declaim on the need "to accentuate the political participation of all Spaniards." But 24 hours earlier, police had arrested 113 leaders of a wide-ranging spectrum of anti-Franco organizations as they met in the parish house of a Barcelona Catholic church to demand basic freedom and to advance the cause of Catalan autonomy or independence.

The government's plan "to widen the channels of political participation" clearly did not extend to these Catalans. The Catholic archbishop of Barcelona, Cardinal Jubany, has intervened dramatically in behalf of those arrested, defending "freedom of assembly and association" as a natural right and blasting the police for illegally invading church property. The Franco regime's provincial governor in Barcelona has harshly if indirectly criticized Cardinal Jubany's remarks, thus accentuating the church-state rift and the polarization of Spain, with the dashing of hopes for a

political relaxation and a mellowing of Gen. Franco in his 81st year.

A recent attempt by imprisoned Catholic priests in the Basque country of northwestern Spain to burn down their prison—they then began a hunger strike—served to spotlight the extremely harsh sentences still meted out for political offenses. The priests were in fact demanding to be treated as other political prisoners and were protesting the concordat between Spain and the Vatican that calls for special prison treatment for clergy. They have now been assailed as vandals by the Justice Ministry; but their action has inspired a proposal by the three auxiliary Catholic bishops of Madrid for a church call on the government to declare an amnesty for all political prisoners.

Gen. Franco is striving to insure a peaceful transition of power after his departure. The tragedy is that so many actions of his government only add to the ranks of its enemies and accelerate the polarization of Spain in such a way as to make peaceful transition far less probable.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Pressure in South Africa

After the universities, the press, after the press, the church. Challenge after challenge to the commonplace freedoms is made by Mr. Vorster's regime in South Africa, and apart from verbal criticism that regime escapes unscathed... Mr. Vorster has now decided to carry out his threat of press censorship in the name of preventing racial

incitement... Comparable South African legislation, such as the Suppression of Communism Act, has been drafted in catch-all terms; under the new law, criticisms of the government which acknowledge that South Africa has more than one race are almost certain to be potential offenses. There are few escape valves left now for Mr. Vorster to screw down.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 19, 1898
PARIS—The Empress Eugénie, whose arrival in Paris has already been announced by the Herald, is now occupying apartments in that part of the Hotel Continental which opens onto the Rue Royale de l'Est. She and her suite have taken over the second floor temporarily until the ground floor is free. Her health, though much improved, still necessitates care, but her doctor is optimistic and expects a complete recovery in a very short time.

Fifty Years Ago

November 19, 1923
PARIS—Parisians are giving unstinted applause to the beautiful and talented Dolly Sisters, who head the new show "Oh, Les Belles Filles" at the Palace. The spectacular scenes are gorgeous and as there is next to no text, the entire entertainment is one calculated to please American and other foreign visitors to the French capital. The formula is scenes (dark ones), costumes (beautiful ones) and girls, girls, girls, led by the two stars of course.



The Chairman of the Board

By C. L. Sulzberger

PEKING—Mao Tse-tung is in effect chairman of the board of that great enterprise called China. No longer an active executive, 50 and semi-retired in terms of administrative routine, he is still the ultimate boss for the major policy decisions.

Chairman Mao, as he is always respectfully called, is unusually versatile. He is probably one of this century's best Chinese poets. Lusty, strong, he has had four wives and at least six children, one of whom, a son, was killed in the Korean war. His first wife, sister and two brothers also died violently.

His will-power and ambition have been formidable. He told a French group that while Robespierre was a great revolutionary, he was more impressed by Napoleon. Years ago he warned a comrade: "Never be associated with failure... Any person who receives our support and does not fulfill his part of the bargain must become the target for frontal attack of pitiless ferocity."

Willness

Ruthlessness is correctly implied by these words. The Chinese tend to be ruthless and, like the ancient Thracians, they create gods in their own image. Mao also represents the national tradition of willness. In July, 1949, he gave his deliberately fostered personality cult a boost by writing in an anonymous article that the Chinese people wanted to follow "Mao Tse-tung's way."

Machiavelli observed: "The first impression that one gets of a ruler and of his brains is from seeing the men he has about him." One knows from talking with his right hand, Chou En-lai, that Mao is remarkable. But one cannot forget the other outstanding persons, now dead or "unpersons," who formerly served the chairman.

Mao always imposed his will upon himself and, after that, upon others. He built his physique, as a youth, to a point where his endurance became famous. He carried his bread as an itinerant farm worker in his native Hunan while deliberately toughening his stomach by a Spartan diet.

He conceived and pushed through the famous long march which started in 1934, against overwhelming odds. Like Stalin, he imposed his personal regime as well as his methodology on his followers. Thus still, in the chairman's old age, China's top men work late and rise late to accord with his habits—although most Chinese prefer early hours.

Mao began life as a modest schoolteacher and attained more of his culture reading late by candlelight than at university. His tastes have been simple: plain food, chess, ping pong. His political language is studied with homely phrases: "bean-curd tiger," "sparrow warfare," "paper tiger," "running dogs."

Ambitious, Patient

He is just as ambitious as Stalin, whose self-admiring he emulates (although there has been a slight decline in public adulation over the past three years), and he is infinitely more patient. He thinks of revolutionary success in terms of decades or generations.

His practice is more original than his intellectual innovations. He has not created a new Marxist type of thought but he has profoundly adjusted some aspects of Marxism to Chinese circumstances. This is true in both politics and war.

He took the immensely important decision of basing China's revolution on China's peasantry rather than its urban workers. And, although his traditional military doctrine is a bad digestion of Clausewitz via Lenin, he brilliantly adapted the 2,500-year-old strategist, Sun Tzu, to contemporary guerrilla warfare. Moreover, he proved himself a partisan hero.

He has often produced an amalgam of others' ideas rather than a synthesis; for example, his "continuing revolution" version of Trotsky's "permanent revolution," and while keeping the army in discipline, he has made it a school for mass ideological transformation.

Nowadays Mao is sinking gradually. He is barely in his capital more than four months a year; although his portrait is every-

where, his real face is infrequently seen. When in Peking, he lives in the southwest corner of the Forbidden City enclave, among his books, in touch often, but for short stretches, with such leaders as Chou. These visitors reach him easily through the capital's famous network of underground tunnels.

Mao Tse-tung has set the stamp of his intellect on modern China just as Lenin set the stamp of his intellect on modern Russia. In one poem Mao wrote: "For heroes, now is the time." But "now" is evident the chairman is starting physically to fail. Resolute as he is, Mao has one ineluctable weakness; he is mortal.

For the United States, A Civic Energy Crisis

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—At long last we seem to have reached a unique pass in Washington: today, thanks to the energy crisis, the facts are worse than the rumors.

The most interesting fact is not (if you'll pardon the expression) one of the cold statistics about the likely effects of the fuel shortage—statistics about the decline in the Gross National Product, the increase in unemployment, the evaporation of the Republican party and all that sort of thing.

Rather, the most interesting fact is the likely flaw in Mr. Nixon's reliance on voluntarism as the primary means of meeting the crisis.

Obviously Mr. Nixon's advisers think that the most efficient first step toward easing the energy crisis is to appeal for the American masses to make significant changes in their habits. But I suspect that this appeal will reveal that we, as a nation, are impaled on a paradox of the fuel shortage: the very voluntarism that is the primary means of meeting the crisis is the very thing that is the cause of the crisis.

The automobile reflects, but also reinforces, our individualism and mobility. Our individualism and mobility, for all their virtues and beneficial social consequences, are corrosive of the sense of community spirit to which Mr. Nixon is now appealing with requests that we drive less and slower, and that we keep our homes cooler.

Different Values

Our individualism makes us fussy and helps keep us free, but it also inclines us to civic slothfulness: it gives us an easy conscience about asserting self-interest against social duty when they conflict, as they do with increasing frequency in our increasingly complex society.

Our mobility—our willingness to shed community ties when economic advancement beckons—is another solvent of community feeling.

Now we face a truly national, truly "democratic" energy crisis, a crisis brought on in no small measure by the national reliance on the automobile and a crisis which Mr. Nixon thinks we can reduce, in large measure, by a more continent use of the automobile.

Maybe the American people will promptly comply with Mr. Nixon's appeal for voluntary restraint in manipulating the automobile accelerator (and the home ther-

mostat). But if the American people do not respond, the result may be that our community feeling has atrophied, and our civility for concerted national sacrifice has been dissolved by the very habits we now desperately need to modify.

That is, our ability to defend the most important aspect of "the way we live"—our relationship to one another as citizens sharing the least important aspect of "the way we live"—our shared habits of profane consumption.

Reflective men have been warning about this since De Coker's 1946 unimpressive analysis of the American attempt to base a corporate society on the pure principle of self-interest. But Mr. Nixon's appeal for self-restraint called to my mind a more recent expression of this worry.

Kennan's Words

In 1948, half way between the trauma of Dallas and the trauma of Watergate, in a year even more dreadful than this one, George Kennan, in an essay examining the declining civility of the nation, issued a melancholy warning about the fragility of the American sense of community.

With vehemence surprising from a man of such scrupulous moderation, Mr. Kennan placed a substantial measure of the blame for this fragility on the automobile.

It is a dirty, noisy, wasteful and lonely means of travel. It pollutes the air, ruins the safety and sociability of the street and exercises upon the individual a discipline which takes away far more freedom than it gives him... It explodes cities, grievously impairs the whole institution of neighborhood, fragments and destroys communities. It has already spelled the end of our cities as real cultural and social communities... It continues to lend a terrible element of fragility to our civilization, placing us in a situation where our life would break down completely if anything ever interfered with the oil supply.

Mr. Kennan's most arresting choice of a word was in describing the automobile as a "lonely" already spelled the end of our cities as real cultural and social communities... It continues to lend a terrible element of fragility to our civilization, placing us in a situation where our life would break down completely if anything ever interfered with the oil supply.

Out in Deshler, Ohio, and from sea to shining sea, the energy crisis is bringing us together in a shared dilemma. It will be interesting to see how lone American travelers respond to the need to act together.

Nixon on the Road

By James Reston

probably have to testify in many of the court cases now pending, Nixon has undoubtedly helped his own case by facing the congressmen and the editors at Disney World.

The question is what comes next in the court and in the economy. Nixon has handled the psychological question boldly and effectively in the last few days. Even his friends in Congress who were willing to forgive or excuse his role and his handling of the political crisis, were troubled about his brooding isolation, and his sudden defiant appearances. They were not so concerned about his "Watergate" mistakes, he calls them, as they were worried about him: Whether he was in charge of his problem or even of himself.

This fundamental problem he has handled very well recently. From his excessive secrecy he has suddenly moved to an almost frantic series of speeches and confrontations, but in the process he has been responsive to questions, much more confident than he was a week or so ago, and he has taken the headlines away from his critics.

A Dilemma

The Middle East war and the energy crisis have helped him temporarily. They drove public opinion from the scandals and put him back again on more comfortable grounds. But in the long run, the energy crisis is a blow to Nixon, for it threatens a hard winter, more divisions within the country, and probably more unemployment and even higher prices.

At home it confronts him with an awkward dilemma. To cut consumption of gas, heating oil and other fuel, he can appeal to the people to cut down the heat in their houses and their speed on the road, but industry uses 70 percent of American energy, and volunteers are unlikely to deal with the problem. He either has to ration fuel or tax it heavily, and even his closest aides are

divided on whether to ration or tax.

Rationing is obviously easier on the poor, and the unions are fighting for it, but it involves the creation of a vast bureaucracy and many of the old problems of political corruption and inefficiency. Taxing is a more difficult question, but it raises fundamental questions for the economy. For example, every penny added to the federal fuel tax would take a billion dollars out of the economy. Somehow, the government has to be turned into the economy to avoid very serious economic difficulties.

Already, officials here are not only saying that if you want the kids home for Christmas, you'd better get their reservations now and hope the planes won't be grounded on any scheduled flights by that time. More important, that short supplies of propane alone will create much unemployment in the petrochemical industry by the spring. Talk of 9 percent unemployment next year is not uncommon now in the capital.

The effects of all this on public opinion, and on the attitude of the people toward Nixon and his administration, are not hard to imagine. Watergate has always been basically a political question rather than a legal question, and the decisive jury for Nixon is the people.

That is why he is now traveling the country trying to restore confidence in his leadership, but the progress he has made depends very largely on the mood of the people, and they are not likely to be in a very amiable mood if they have a cold winter followed by unemployment, a recession, and more charges by the Watergate gang after the President makes his "full disclosure."

Letters

Time to Give Up?

The caption under Mr. Nixon's front-page picture (LEFT, Nov. 10-11), in which he made reference to his "sewing mother's advice," "Richard, don't give up," tells us something of the man's grasp of the situation. If his mother is the embodiment of uprightiness we might presume her to be, she would today undoubtedly be saying, "Richard, you have erred: it is time to give up."

W.P. MOORMANN.

The White House

Are journalists determined to brainwash the public into acceptance of Mr. Nixon's personal residences as Official White Houses when they continue to refer to "The Florida White House" as in your November 5th issue?

Until such time as that is changed, the White House is in Washington and the presence of Mr. Nixon at either San Clemente or Key Biscayne does not of these personal properties a "White House" make. In his book "The Coming Caesars," Maurya de Rioncourt wrote that if you repeat a thing over and over again over

a long enough period of time, it will eventually be accepted as fact. Several other writers of note have recently reminded us that it takes only one generation to reduce a fairly interesting but still imperfect political theory into an ideology. The same occurs with cults and creeds.

Will future presidents feel justified in taking it off the top as Mr. Nixon and Company apparently have to buy and improve personal properties and build up their security and wealth, simply because careless journalism subtly fed this acceptance of these residences as "White Houses" over and over throughout a long period of time?

Brussels.

M. P. C.

Fifty Years Ago

"Armistice Day Celebrations in France yesterday were marked, as usual, by... renewed manifestations of Franco-American friendship." I read in your paper (LEFT, Nov. 12). I noted with regret that the item was under the heading "Fifty Years Ago."

JOSEPH DACH.

Zurich.

Lobbying

Also, in handling his own defense in his meetings with members of the House and Senate, he has in effect been lobbying the very men who must sit as jury and judge in any impeachment proceedings brought against him, and he has been executing the firing of Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox by implying that both Cox and former Attorney General Richardson went back on a compromise he thought he had made with them.

Nevertheless, though this has irritated the majority leaders in the Congress, and infuriated both Cox and Richardson, who will

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Obituaries

Philosopher Alan Watts, 58, Popularizer of Zen in America

VALLEY, Calif., Nov. 18 (AP)—Alan Watts, 58, a philosopher whose writings influenced Zen Buddhism in America, died today.

Watts was born in Chislehurst, England, in 1915. His first book, "The Way of Zen," appeared in 1957. He was a frequent radio and television speaker.

Watts was a member of the House of Representatives from 1959 to 1966.

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Sir Gerald Nabarro

'The Mother' Dies; Headed Indian Sect

French-Born Mystic Followed Aurobindo

PONDICHERY, India, Nov. 18 (AP)—The 56-year-old French-born matriarch of the Aurobindo movement, known to her devotees as The Mother, died last night.

A spokesman said The Mother died after a heart attack in the ashram (religious community) of which she had served as spiritual leader since its founding.

Born in Paris in 1917 as Mirra Alfassa, she first came to Pondicherry, then a French colony, in 1914, where she met the famed Indian mystic philosopher who had founded the ashram four years earlier.

The Mother was the moving force behind the idea of Auroville, "City of Dawn," which is being built in Pondicherry as a tribute to Aurobindo and with the aim of bringing together the cultures of all nations.

Citizens of the World

The Mother described Auroville as a "place where all human beings of goodwill, sincere in their aspiration, can live freely as citizens of the world."

A place where all the fighting instincts of man will be used constructively to conquer the causes of his sufferings and miseries, to surmount his weaknesses and ignorance and to triumph over his limitations and capacities.

The Mother lived in seclusion in the ashram dressed in her own style of Eastern robes, sometimes with a jeweled turban wound round her close-cropped hair.

Although they rarely saw The Mother, her devotees believed they had constant rapport with her and that she was aware of their daily accomplishments and shortcomings.

A sign in the communal dining hall read: "Always behave as if The Mother is looking at you because she is, indeed, always present."

A mystic, but at the same time a good businesswoman, she was reputed to have acquired a \$5-million fortune for the Aurobindo movement through the shrewd purchase of property in Pondicherry and Madras.

Her body, draped in a silk shawl, embroidered with gold lace, is lying in state in the ashram's meditation hall next to the resting place of Aurobindo. The burial date will be a holiday in Pondicherry.

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WAR BIRD—Cambodian soldier with wing-flapping pet owl photographed on Route 5 near Phnom Penh.

Spanish Authorities Transfer Striking Priests to Hospital

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Nov. 18 (AP)—The government sought to relieve tensions in its relations with the Roman Catholic Church today by transferring seven priests from their special prison in Zamora to the hospital of Carabanchel Prison outside Madrid.

Six of the priests had been on a hunger strike for more than a week after trying to wreck the prison in northwestern Spain to protest their isolation from political prisoners in other Spanish jails.

Six of the priests are Basques serving sentences for militancy in extreme nationalist organizations, while a seventh is awaiting trial for membership in a clandestine workers union.

The Zamora priests' protests against the "ecclesiastical prison" set off a widespread campaign, particularly in the Basque region of Spain, where bishops joined priests in urging the government to shut down the prison and move the priests to a monastery, as provided for in the concordat between Spain and the Vatican.

Tension has run high within the church for several days and is feared a full-blown crisis would occur if one or more of the priests died as a result of the hunger strike.

On Friday, the prison authority of the Ministry of Justice had characterized the six priests as "vandalic."

In another church-state conflict, in Barcelona, the civil governor of the province, Tomas Pelayo Ros, condemned the church on Friday for allowing its buildings to be used by "subversive groups."

The effect of these two statements Friday was to heighten the tension that has developed between church and state. Visits last week by the Most Rev. Luigi Daddaglio, the papal nuncio, to Foreign Minister Laureano Lopez Roda, and by Vicente Cardinal Enrique y Tarazona of Madrid to Premier Luis Carrero Blanco apparently did nothing to lessen the mood of crisis.

The civil governor, the government's highest authority in the provinces, appeared to have been provoked by a homily delivered Monday by the archbishop of Barcelona, Narciso Cardinal Jubany Arnaiz, in defense of the right of 113 prominent opponents of the regime to meet in a parish hall. The participants were arrested Oct. 29.

The cardinal called for freedom of assembly and association as "natural rights" and suggested that, if they existed in Spain, the police would not have broken into the hall in violation of the concordat between Spain and the Vatican.

The attack on the priests held in Zamora for political crimes followed a campaign that had enlisted a large number of priests in other parts of Spain and several bishops in favor of abolishing the special prison. More than 100 priests and laymen occupied the residence of the nuncio in Madrid last weekend.

Bishop Urges Restraint

BILBAO, Spain, Nov. 18 (Reuters)—The bishop of Bilbao, in whose residence more than 30 priests have staged a sit-in for the last week, is calling for the government to have a "more benevolent attitude" toward political prisoners, informed sources said.

The bishop, the Most Rev. Antonio Amoros, made the statement in a pastoral letter that was read in every church in the province of Vizcaya today, the sources said.

Have your Thanksgiving Day Dinner at the Houses of Parliament.

Remember clam chowder, roast turkey and all the trimmings, candied sweet potatoes, apple pie and pumpkin pie? It's all there on London's unique cruising restaurant, Father Thames.

Special Thanksgiving Day Menu Thursday, 22 November only

Embarkation: Cadogan Pier, Cheyne Walk (Albert Bridge)

Sailing Time: 20.00 for 20.30-23.30 (£7.20)

Proposal Leaked to Press

Soviet Force-Reduction Plan Would Maintain Troop Ratio

By Richard Horman

VIENNA, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Soviet Union has indicated, through a careful and deliberate leak, that it is not ready to accept a contention that the United States and its NATO allies consider essential to the success of the negotiations for the reduction of forces in Europe.

But the Western allies, while deploring what some called a breach of the confidentiality of the talks here, have decided to play down the possible importance of the Soviet stand, characterizing it as merely an early bargaining move in the three-week-old talks.

The Soviet Union, it was learned from a source close to the Soviet delegation, has proposed a three-step reduction of forces in Central Europe. In 1975, 20,000 troops would be withdrawn by both sides. In 1976, remaining troops would be reduced by 5 percent, and in 1977 by 10 percent.

The proposal, the first indication of the thinking of either side since general position statements were made public last month, made it clear that Moscow hopes to preserve the present ratio of forces, which numerically favors the Warsaw Pact. The Western allies have insisted that they will accept no solution that continues what they call a "disparity" and they want any reduction agreement to include a mechanism for balancing the force ratio.

Highly Incomplete

In addition, the Soviet proposal apparently deals only with ground troops and ignores weapons and armaments, an area in which the Warsaw Pact also has clear superiority. Taken by itself, one Western observer said, the proposal would seem to be "highly incomplete."

Qualified Warsaw Pact sources said, however, that the Soviet proposal would be "further elaborated" at the 19-nation East-West conference here.

A plenary session will be held Tuesday in the fourth week of the negotiations. Plenary meetings are held twice weekly.

At present, according to the Institute for Strategic Studies, NATO has about 777,000 troops in the area being discussed in the talks, and the Warsaw Pact has about 871,000. In a recent briefing, for newsmen, a NATO source said the Warsaw Pact forces actually total "well over 900,000."

Using the ISS figures as a basis, the withdrawals, according to the proposed Soviet formula, would total about 130,000 troops for NATO and about 143,000 for the Warsaw Pact during the three years, leaving the Warsaw Pact with a sizable advantage.

Western View

The proposal, according to a U.S. source, is based on the assumption that the relationship between the levels of forces in Central Europe at the moment is wholly satisfactory and should be reflected in any negotiated agreement. The Western view is that the relationship must be improved by numerically larger Warsaw Pact force reductions.

While Western negotiators have taken a relaxed attitude toward the substance of the Soviet proposal, they are upset that it was made public and puzzled

about the possible reasons for the leak.

One Western source saw it as a possible attempt to prod NATO out of the deliberate pace that it considers necessary for the complex negotiations, and another suggested it was an effort to win public approval for the Soviet position. Some saw it simply as a trial balloon.

A U.S. source said yesterday that while NATO was perturbed by the possibility that there had been a leak, it would not consider the incident a challenge to "go public" with its own proposals.

Second Turk Fails to Form New Cabinet

ANKARA, Nov. 18 (AP)—Former Premier Suleyman Demirel yesterday abandoned his attempt to form a new government and to solve the political crisis caused by an indecisive vote in general elections a month ago.

Mr. Demirel told President Fahri Koruturk he was unable to form a government. Mr. Demirel said he was confident a government would be formed by someone else.

There was speculation that either Bulent Ecevit, the leader of the moderate leftist Republican People's party, would again be asked to head a government, or that a moderate nonpartisan figure acceptable to the majority would be asked to act as premier.

No Majority

The Oct. 14 parliamentary elections gave no party a majority in the 450-seat assembly. The REP gained the most seats of any party, 185, an increase from 97 in the last National Assembly. But Mr. Ecevit failed to form a coalition government before Mr. Demirel was given his chance.

The Conservative Justice party, of which Mr. Demirel is the leader, captured 148 assembly seats. Mr. Demirel, who was the premier from 1965 until 1971, was toppled on March 12, 1971, by the armed forces, which charged him with incompetence in the handling of civil disruptions and social and economic reforms.

Mr. Demirel's designation to try to form a government was taken as a sure sign of military withdrawal from politics. It was also a boost to his prestige, badly damaged by the military action and the recent election setback. The elections were the first since the military take-over.

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Nixon's 65-Minute Press Conference in Florida

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP)—Here is the text as transcribed by The Associated Press of President Nixon's question and answer session Saturday night with newsmen attending The Associated Press Managing Editors Association convention:

I AM John Quinn, president of The Associated Press Managing Editors Association, and vice-president, news, of Gannett Newspapers. This audience includes almost 400 editors from AP member newspapers in 43 states and their families and guests.

The regular White House press corps is present.

Our invitation last month to the President urged him to come here for some straight talk from the White House to the managing editors. The acceptance this week said the President would respond for one hour to any questions of managing editors present.

No restrictions were requested by the White House, nor set by APME, except that questions must be active editor members of APME.

Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States.

NIXON: President Quinn, and ladies and gentlemen, when Jack Horner, who has been a correspondent in Washington and other places around the world, asked me after 40 years, he once told me that I thought that the White House press corps asked tough questions I should hear the kind of questions the managing editors ask him.

Consequently, I welcome this opportunity to meet with the managing editors of the nation's newspapers. I will not have an opening statement because I know that it will be hard to get through all the questions you have and I understand the president has the prerogative of asking the first questions.

MR. QUINN: Mr. President, this morning Gov. Askew of Florida addressed this group and recalled the words of Benjamin Franklin. When leaving the Constitutional Convention he was asked, "What have you given us, sir, a monarchy or a republic?" Franklin answered, "A republic, sir, if you can keep it." Mr. President, the prevailing pessimism in the lingering matter we call Watergate, can we keep that republic, sir, and how?

NIXON: Mr. Quinn, I would certainly not be standing here answering these questions unless I had a firm belief that we can keep the republic, that we must keep it, not only for ourselves but for the whole world.

I recognize that because of mistakes that were made — and I must take responsibility for those mistakes — whether in the campaign or during the course of an administration, that there are those who wonder whether this republic can survive.

But, also, I know that the hopes of the whole world for peace, not only now but in the years to come, rest in the United States of America, and I can assure you that as long as I am physically able to handle the position to which I was elected, and then re-elected last November, I am going to work for the cause of peace in the world, for the cause of prosperity without war and without inflation at home, and also to the best of my ability to restore confidence in the White House and in the President himself.

It's a big job but I think it can be done and I intend to do it.

QUESTION: Mr. President, I am George Gill of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal. Would you please tell us, sir, when did you personally discover that two of the nine subpoenaed White House tapes didn't exist and why did you apparently delay for a matter of weeks disclosing this matter to the federal court and to the public?

NIXON: For the first time the fact that there were no recordings of the two conversations to which you refer, they didn't exist, came to my attention on approximately September 29 or September 30.

At that time, I was informed only that they might not exist, because a search was not made because seven of the nine recordings requested did exist and my secretary listening to them for me and making notes for me proceeded to go through those seven tapes.

I should point out, incidentally, that the two that did not exist and which there were no tape recordings of the conversations were not ones that were requested by the Senate committee, and consequently we felt that we should go forward with the ones that were requested by both the Senate committee and others.

When we finally determined that they couldn't be in existence, and we learned it then when I directed the White House counsel, Mr. Buzhardt, to question the Secret Service operatives as to what had happened to make sure that there might not be a possibility that due to the fact that the mechanism was not operating properly that we might find them in some other place. He questioned them for two days and he reported on the 27th that he couldn't find them.

He then asked Judge Sirica for a date on Thursday. As I recall, I pointed that out at my press conference on the

26th, Judge Sirica subpoenaed him on Tuesday in camera. They reported to the judge that the two tapes didn't exist and gave him a reason for it. The judge decided, and I think quite properly, that the reason for the tape not existing should be made public and those involved with access to the tapes and those who operated the machines should be questioned so that there would be no question of the White House, somebody around the President or even the President himself, having destroyed evidence that was important even though the Senate committee hadn't as I have already pointed out, subpoenaed either of these two tapes.

Since we are on this subject, and I don't want to be taking all of the time on it, except that I know there is going to be enormous interest in it, and not only among this audience here, but among our television viewers, let me point this out.

I have done everything that I possibly can to provide the evidence that would have existed if we found the tapes.

First, with regard to the tape of June 20, as you may recall, it was a five-minute telephone conversation with the former attorney general, John Mitchell, who had just left as campaign manager or was planning to leave as campaign manager at that time.

I have a practice of keeping a personal diary. I can assure you not every day. Sometimes you're too tired at the end of a day to either make notes or dictate it into a dictabelt. On that particular day, I happened to have dictated a dictabelt and on the dictabelt for June 20 which I found, and which I have referred to the conversation with John Mitchell and I think it is fair to disclose to this audience what was there because it will be disclosed to the court. It's already been offered to the court and eventually I assume would be made public.

It said, first, that I called John Mitchell to cheer him up because I knew he was terribly disheartened by what had happened in the so-called Watergate matter.

Second, he expressed chagrin to me that the organization over which he had control could have gotten out of hand in this way.

That was what was on that tape.

Now, turning to the one on April 15, I thought that I might have a dictabelt of that conversation as well. I found that I have referred to the conversation with John Mitchell and I think it is fair to disclose to this audience what was there because it will be disclosed to the court. It's already been offered to the court and eventually I assume would be made public.

Let me tell you, first, why the one telephone conversation — was not recorded. Not because of any deliberate attempt to keep the recording from the public, but because the only telephones in the residence of the White House which are recorded, the only telephone, there is only one, is the one that is in the office, the little Lincoln sitting room, off the Lincoln bedroom.

The call I made to John Mitchell was made at the end of the day, at about 8:30, just before going into dinner from the family quarters and no telephones in the family quarters ever were recorded. That's why the recording didn't exist.

Turning to April 15, the conversation referred to there was at the end of the process in which Mr. Dean came in to tell me what he had told U.S. attorneys that day.

He saw me at 9 o'clock at night, Sunday night. There should have been a recording. Everybody thought there probably was a recording. The reason there wasn't a recording is that the tape magazines over the weekend only can carry six hours of conversation and usually that's more than enough because I don't use the R.O.B. office, that's the Executive Office Building, rather than the Oval Office over the weekend to that extent.

That weekend I was in the R.O.B. for a long conversation with Mr. Kissinger over foreign policy matters. I was there for two or three other hours and the tape ran out in the middle of a conversation with Mr. Kleindienst, in the middle of the afternoon, Sunday afternoon.

In a later conversation I had, the rest of Kleindienst's conversation, a later conversation I had also with Mr. Peterson, and the conversation at 9 o'clock at night with Mr. Dean were not here.

So I tried to find whatever recording, whatever record that would help the prosecutor in this instance to reconstruct the evidence, because it was the evidence that he was after and not just the tape.

What I found was not a dictabelt, what I found was my handwritten notes made at the time of the conversation.

I have turned those over to, or have authorized my counsel to, turn those notes over to the judge so that he can have them checked for authenticity, and I understand there are ways that he can tell that they were written at that time.

Those handwritten notes are available. And then I did one other thing which I think will also be helpful. The next day I had a conversation with Mr. Dean in the morning at 10 o'clock. That conversation was



UNDER THE LIGHTS—President Nixon in a series of gestures during press conference at Florida Disney World...

recorded, and in that conversation there are repeated references to what was said the night before, and when compared with my handwritten notes, it is clear that we are discussing the same subjects.

That entire tape, as well as the conversation I had in the afternoon with Mr. Dean for about 20 minutes, will be made available to the court, even though the court has not subpoenaed them.

And I will simply say in conclusion, you can be very sure that that kind of subject is one that is a difficult one to explain. It appears that it is impossible that when we have an Apollo system that we could have two missing tapes when the White House is concerned.

Let me explain for one moment what the system was. This is an Apollo system. I found that it costs — I just learned this — \$3,500. I found that instead of having the kind of equipment that was there when President Johnson was there, which was, incidentally, even better equipment, but I found that as far as — and I'm not saying that critically — but I found that in this instance it was a Sony, a little Sony that they had, and that what they had are these little tape mikes in my desks, and as a result, the conversations in the Oval Office, the conversations in the Cabinet Room, and particularly those in the EOB, those are the three rooms, those three rooms were recorded.

For instance, the Western White House had no recording equipment, and my house in Key Biscayne had none. But as far as those particular recordings are concerned, the reason that you have heard that there are difficulties in hearing them is that the system itself was not a sophisticated system.

I don't mean to suggest by that that the judge, by listening to them, may not be able to get the facts, and I would simply conclude by saying this: I think I know what is on these tapes from having listened to some, from before March 31, and also from having seen from my secretary's notes, the highlights of others, and can assure you those tapes, when they are presented to the judge — and I hope eventually to the grand jury — and I trust in some way we can find a way at least to get the substance to the American people, they will prove these things without question.

One that I had no knowledge whatever of the Watergate break-in before it occurred.

Two: that I never authorized the offer of clemency to anybody, and as a matter of fact, turned it down whenever it was suggested. It was not recommended by any member of my staff, but it was on occasion suggested as a result of news reports that clemency might become a factor.

And third: that as far as any knowledge with regard to the payment of blackmail money which, as you will recall, was the charge that was made to Mr. Hunt's attorney asked for \$120,000 in money to be paid to him, or he (Mr. Hunt) would tell things about members of the White House staff, not about Watergate, that might be embarrassing. Testimony had been given before the Senate Committee that I was told that before the 21st of March — actually I was told it on the 15th of March, I know I heard it the first time the 21st of March and I will reveal this much of the conversation; I am sure the judge wouldn't mind.

I recall very well Mr. Dean, after the conversation began, telling me, "Mr. President, there are some things about this I haven't told you, I think you should know them."

And then he proceeded then for the first time to tell me about that money. I realize that some will wonder about the truth of these particular statements that I made. I am going to hand them out later — I won't hand them out but I will have one of our executives hand out — my May 23 statement, my August 15 statement and one with regard to these two tapes.

You can believe them if you want. I can tell you it is the truth because I have listened to, or have had knowledge of, from someone I have confidence in, as to what is in the tapes.

QUESTION: Mr. President, Richard Tuttle, Democrat Chronicle, Rochester, New York. Could you tell us your personal reaction and your political re-

action — and within that word I mean your credibility with the American people — your reaction to the discovery that the Dean and Mitchell tapes did not exist...?

NIXON: Well, my personal reaction was one of very great disappointment because I wanted the evidence out and I knew that when there was any indication that something didn't exist, naturally there would be the impression that some way either the President or, more likely perhaps, somebody on the President's staff knew there was something on those tapes that it wouldn't be wise to get out.

But let me point out again, while I was disappointed, let me say I would have been a lot more disappointed if the tapes that had been considered important by both Mr. Cox, the special prosecutor, and the Ervin committee, if any one of those would have been missing, because I should point out the tape of September 15, when, as you recall, it has been testified that I was first informed there was a cover-up, that, of course, was there.

The tape of March 13, where I have been testified, where I answered to the Louisville Courier Journal, where it was testified that I was informed then of the demands for money for purposes of blackmail, that is available, and the tape of March 21 will be discussed in great detail, as well as three other tapes in which Mr. Dean participated, these other conversations are all available.

But, as far as these two tapes are concerned, even though they weren't considered by the Ervin committee to be an indispensable part of their investigation, the fact that they weren't there is a disappointment and I just hope we had a better system. I frankly hope we didn't have a system at all, and then I wouldn't have to answer that question.

QUESTION: Did you tell Mr. Cox to stay out of the Ellsberg case, and if you did, why, and do you think the new special prosecutor should be kept from investigating the Ellsberg case?

NIXON: I have never spoken to Mr. Cox at all.

As a matter of fact, however, I did talk to Mr. Petersen about it before Mr. Cox took over, and I told Mr. Petersen that the job that he had, and I said the same thing to Mr. Cox, was to investigate the Watergate matter. The security matters weren't matters that should be investigated, because there were some very highly sensitive matters involved, not only in Ellsberg, but also another matter, so sensitive that even Senator Ervin and Senator Baker have decided that they should not delve further into it.

I don't mean by that that we are going to show the bulk of national security of something because we are guilty of something. What I am saying is the national security would be destroyed by having the investigation — the President has the responsibility to protect it and I am going to do so.

QUESTION: Paul Footman of the Detroit News. Are you personally satisfied, sir, that the investigation of the Watergate matter is complete to your satisfaction and, if so, could you tell us what your plans are to tell the American people about the facts of the case with regard, again, to your credibility in this matter?

NIXON: First, with regard to whether the investigation is complete. As you know there is now a new special prosecutor, Mr. Jaworski. He is a Democrat. He has always supported the Democratic ticket. He is a highly respected lawyer, former president of the ABA (American Bar Association) in the year 1971. I may have met him. I have never talked to him personally and certainly never talked to him about this matter. I refused because I want him to be completely independent.

He cannot be removed unless there is a consensus of the top leadership of both the House and Senate, Democrat and Republican, speaker and majority and minority leaders of the House, speaker pro tem, minority and majority leaders of the Senate and the ranking two members of the judiciary committees of both the House and Senate, which incidentally gives you, as you can see, a very

substantial majority as far as the Democrats are concerned.

The second point that I am trying to make is, one, he is qualified, two, he is independent and will have cooperation, and, three, he will not be removed unless the Congress, particularly the leaders of the Congress and particularly the Democrats, being leaders who have a strong majority on this group that I have named, agree that he should be removed, and I don't expect that that time will come.

As to what I can tell the American people: this is one forum, and there may be others. As to what the situation is and when it can be done, it is, of course, necessary to let the grand jury proceed as quickly as possible to a conclusion, and I should point out to you, as you may recall, Mr. Petersen testified before the Ervin committee that when he was removed from his position, you recall he was removed in April and the special prosecutor put in, that the case was 90 percent ready. For six months under the special prosecutor who was then appointed the case has not been brought to a conclusion.

And I think that now, after six months of delay, it is time that the case be brought to a conclusion. If it was 90 percent finished in April, they ought to be able to finish it now. Those who were guilty, or presumed to be guilty, should be indicted. Those who are not guilty at least should get some evidence of being cleared.

Because in the meantime reputations of men, some maybe who are not guilty, have been probably irreparably damaged, which has happened in the hearings that they appeared before publicly. They have already been convicted and they may never recover. That isn't our system of justice. The place to try a man or woman for a crime is in the courts and not to convict him in the newspapers or on television before he has a fair trial in the courts.

QUESTION: I am Bob Halman from the St. Petersburg Times, St. Petersburg, Florida. Mr. President, when Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman left your administration you said they were guiltyless in the Watergate affair and were two of the finest public servants you have ever known. After what transpired since then, do you still feel the same way about both men in both statements?

NIXON: First, I told that both men, and others who have been charged, are guilty until I have evidence that they are not guilty, and I know that every newspaper, every newsman, every paperwoman in this whole audience would agree with that statement. That's our American system.

Second, Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman have been and were dedicated, fine public servants and I believe, it is my belief based on what I know now, that when these proceedings are completed, that they will come out all right. On the other hand, they have appeared before the grand jury before; they will be appearing again.

As I pointed out in answer to an earlier question, it probably doesn't make any difference, unfortunately, whether the grand jury indicts them or not, whether they are tried or not, because, unfortunately, they have already been convicted in the minds of millions of Americans by what happened before a Senate committee.

QUESTION: This is Ed Helms from the Des Moines Register and Tribune. At the time you gave Egli Krogh approval for the Dr. Ellsberg project, was there any discussion of surreptitious entry to any premises and was there any discussion of the legality or illegality in this situation?

NIXON: I think, sir, that you have made an assumption that Mr. Krogh and others have not testified to. I am not saying that critically, but I think I do remember what the evidence is. I don't think Mr. Krogh said or Mr. Ehrlichman or anybody else, that I specifically approved or ordered the entrance into Dr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office.

As a matter of fact, on the other hand, I learned of that for the first time on the 17th of March, which I have stated in my August 15 statement which will be available to members of the press when this meeting is concluded.

Second, with regard to such activities, I personally thought it was a stupid thing to do, apart from being an illegal thing to do, and, third, I should also point out that in this particular matter the reason that Mr. Krogh and others were engaged in what we called the "Pumbers" operations was because of our concern at that time about leaks out of our government. The Pentagon papers, which you recall is what Ellsberg was all about, as well as other leaks which were seriously damaging to the national security, including one that I have pointed out that was so serious that even Senator Ervin and Senator Baker agreed it should not be disclosed and that's what they were working on.

It was a year, too, when we had a very difficult decision, on May 8, the bombing and mining of Haiphong, and then the negotiations, and then in December, of course, the very difficult decision I made, of the December bombings which did lead to the breakthrough and the uneasy peace, but it is peace. All of your POW's home, and peace at least, during that period.

During that period of time, frankly, I didn't manage the campaign; I didn't run the campaign; they didn't bring things to me probably that they should have because I was frankly too busy trying to do the nation's business to run politics.

My advice to all new politicians is, "Always run your own campaign." I used to run mine, and I was always criticized for it because whenever you lose yours, always criticized for running your own campaign.

My point is, Senator Hatfield is correct. Whether you are a senator, congressman, or are sometimes very busy and you don't watch these things, and when you're president, you don't watch them as closely as you might and on that I say mistakes are made. However, I am not blaming the people down below. The man at the top has to take the heat for all of them.

Let me just say, if I could, sir, before going to your question, I will turn left and then come back to the right. I don't want to tilt either way at the moment, as you can be sure.

Since the question was raised a moment ago about my tax payments, I noted in some editorial, perhaps in some commentary, a very reasonable question. They said, "How is it that President Nixon could have a very heavy investment in a fine piece of property in San Clemente and a big investment in a piece of property in Florida... I have two houses, one which I primarily use as an office and the other as a residence. I have a vacation home in what was my mother's home, not very much of a place, but I do own it, those three pieces of property.

I want to state, first, that's all I have. I am the first president since Harry Truman who hasn't owned any stocks since I have been president. I am the first one who had a lot of trouble since Harry Truman. That doesn't prove that those who own stock or had blind trusts did anything wrong, but I felt that in the presidency it was important to have no question about the president's personal finances and I thought real estate was the best place to put it.

But then the question was raised by good editorial writers, and I want to respond to some of you who might be too polite to ask such embarrassing questions. They said, "You, Mr. President, earned \$800,000 when you were president. Obviously, you paid half that much or could have paid half that much in taxes, or a great deal of it, as far as the money, where did you get it?"

And then, of course, over-riding all of that, that I have \$1,000,000 in campaign funds which was lawfully obtained throughout this campaign with as much play as the printing of the first, and particularly not on television. The newspapers did much better than television in that respect, they said, "How is it that as far as the money is concerned, how is it possible for you to have this kind of investment which all you

right thing to do and, of course, what President Johnson had done before, and that doesn't prove, certainly, that it was wrong because he had done exactly what the law required.

Since 1969, of course, I should point out the President can't do that, so I am stuck with a lot of papers now that I've got to find ways to give away or otherwise my heirs will have a terrible time trying to pay the taxes on things that people are going to want to buy.

QUESTION: Mr. President, may I suggest that you may have misquote yourself when you said that you assumed Haldeman and Ehrlichman are considered guilty until proven not guilty?

NIXON: I certainly did, if I said that. Thank you for correcting me.

QUESTION: Dick Snyder from the Oak Ridge Journal, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Senator Mark Hatfield said recently, "We demand so much of a president, we ask him to play so many roles, that no man 'in his right mind' of responsibility without having to share that responsibility with all Americans." To what extent to you think that this explains, possibly, how something like Watergate can occur?

NIXON: I could stand here before this audience and recall hundreds of excuses and most of you probably would understand because you are busy as well. '72 was a very busy year for me. It was a year when we had the visit to Moscow and the first limited test ban — limited nuclear ban on defense weapons, you will recall, as well as some other very significant events.

It was a year, too, when we had a very difficult decision, on May 8, the bombing and mining of Haiphong, and then the negotiations, and then in December, of course, the very difficult decision I made, of the December bombings which did lead to the breakthrough and the uneasy peace, but it is peace. All of your POW's home, and peace at least, during that period.

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earned was \$800,000 as president?"

Well, I should point out it wasn't a pauper when I became president. I wasn't very rich as presidents go, but you spent when the eight years that I was out of office... First, just put it all out, and I will give you a paper on this that I will send around to you, those figures I want you to have. Now, today, but I will have it in a few days.

When I left office after four years as a congressman, two years as a senator and eight years as president, I made \$250,000 from Washington Post, to the effect that the vice-president put in a mansion in Westchester Heights, and the people won. For decades where the money came from do you know what my net worth was? \$47,000 total, after 14 years of government service and a 1958 Oldsmobile that needed an overhaul.

Now I have no complaints. In the next eight years I made a lot of money. I made \$250,000 from book and the series rights which many of you have been good enough to purchase. Also, in the practice of law, I'm not claiming that I was worth it, but apparently former vice-presidents and presidents are worth a great deal.

Now I did a lot of work very hard, but also in that period I earned between \$150,000 and \$250,000 every year, so when I, in 1968, decided to become a candidate for president, I decided to clean the decks and put everything in real estate.

I sold all my stock for \$200,000. That's all I owned. I sold my apartment in New York for \$300,000. I'm not rough figures here. And I had \$100,000 coming to me from a law firm.

So that's where the money came from.

Let me just say this, and I want to say this to the television audience. I made mistakes, but in all of my years of public life I have never profited, never profited from public service. I earned every cent, and in all of my years of public life I have never constructed justice, and I think, too, that I can say that in my years of public life, that I've come this kind of examination because people have to know whether or not their president is a crook. Well, I am not a crook. I have earned everything I've got.

QUESTION: Harry Rosenfeld of the Washington Post. There have been reports that the Secret Service was asked for your direction or authorization to tap the telephone of your brother, Donald Nixon. Is that true, sir, and if so, why?

NIXON: That, of course, is a question that has been commented upon so it will not be long to respond to it. The Secret Service did maintain a surveillance. They did so for security reasons, and I will not go beyond that. They were very good reasons and my brother was aware of them.

May I say, too, to my friends from the Washington Post, a little of your page. Also, be sureovich said too much for what I just said.

QUESTION: Edward Miller, Allentown, Pennsylvania. Was your brother aware before or after the fact of the surveillance?

NIXON: He was aware during the fact, because he asked about it and he was told about it and he approved of it. He knew why it was done.

QUESTION: Sir, excuse me, does it make any sense to conduct surveillance when somebody knows about it?

NIXON: Does it make any sense? Certainly. The surveillance involved not what he was doing, the surveillance involved what he was doing, and we were trying to get him, perhaps, to use improper influence and so forth, might be doing, and particularly anybody who might be in a foreign country.

QUESTION: Is some of this full story that you say you can't say now because of national security, have you told that to congressmen or anyone else, and will this story come out in the next few weeks and present more of the facts?

NIXON: Yes. As a matter of fact, I should tell all of the editors that, and I don't want to leave any implication that we have not tried to publish as much as you could; you have just got so much room in your newspapers, but I want you to know that well, since you haven't raised some of these subjects I will raise them myself.

TIT: How do we raise the price of milk? I would like to know what that one. And who else wanted it raised? What about the situation with regard to the \$1 million secret stock portfolio that I have, a few of those things? It's a lot of those things need to be answered and answered effectively, and I think the best way to answer them is twofold:

One, obviously through the medium of a television conference like this. But two, through sending the editors of the nation's newspapers all ten thousand of them, the facts, and I trust that you will use them.

And if you don't believe them — what I mean, I'm not staying.

(Continued on next page.)

Nixon's Press Conference (Cont'd)



In which the President answered questions about Watergate and his own finances for more than an hour.

...from preceding page.

...that you won't have... but if you feel you... information, write to... I will give it to you. I... he facts out because the... will prove that the Presi... telling the truth.

QUESTION: Mr. President... Mr. President... St. Paul... Pioneer Press. I know... a Watergate situation... questions of executive... and a recent Gallup... indicated that 63 percent... (American people will fe... confidential news source... adopted by Congress... a two-tiered law se... industry which will... absolute privilege in... investigative and grand... and a qualified... in case of a civil or... and a law... would you sign it...?

Now I have... My attitude towards... of more law, briefly, is this... I share the objective, if you... that reporters, if you... been good to have a free press... to have some kind of a... except, of course, if they... in original activi... I don't think the... that any of us sug... would cover those.

I understand it, if there... activities involved... a reporter, obviously... a law can't protect him... point has to do with... particular legislation and... reaches my desk, and I... take a look at it... gets there to see if it's... If it's proper, I will... think that a shield law... would have the effect of... to reporters privi... from the public, what... national interest, then I... have to take a second... Now, incidentally, I... point out, too, that I fol... your editorials, not your... the St. Paul papers, but... around the country, and... newspapers around... aren't united on this... shield law, I am not... to duck the question, is... question, but I will... only in the way that I... important. The new at... general, Mr. Skelton, un... direction, will follow... practice. Any federal... I am a reporter will not be... unless it comes ex... to the attorney general... approves it, because... that's a pretty good... I think.

QUESTION: Do you feel that... tive privilege is abroa...?

QUESTION: I, of course, don't... waived executive privi... regard to all of the... of my staff who have... knowledge of or any... have been made... in the Watergate mat...?

...of course, voluntarily... privilege with regard to... over the tapes, and so... Let me point out, it was... on my part, and de... to, to avoid a pres... that might destroy the... of confidentiality of... presidents, which is ter... important.

I had gone to the Supreme... and I know many of my... have argued why not... to the Supreme Court... them decide it, that... have been a con... between the court... President, and second... would have established... possibly a preceden... down constitutionally... would place future pres... not just the President... could say in that respect... I have referred to... I call the Jefferson Rule... is the rule that I think... should generally follow... should follow with the... when they want informa... and a president should als... with committees of Con... when they want informa... from his personal files... you know, in that... very famous case, had... pendence, which it was... right bear upon the guilt... of Aaron Burr.

Justice Marshall, sit... a trial judge, said that... held that Jefferson... had to turn over the... pendence. Jefferson re... What he did was to tuzz... summary of the corre... all that he consid... proper to be turned... for the purposes of the... and then Marshall, sitting... Justice, ruled for the...?

I did Jefferson do that?... didn't do that to pro... Jefferson. He did that to... the presidency, and... exactly what I will do in... cases.

...for the purpose of pro... the President. It is for... purpose of seeing that the... where great deci... can't be made unles... is a very free flow of con... and that means con... I have a respons... to protect that presi... the same time, I will do... thing I can, to cooperate... there is a need for presi... participation.

QUESTION: Murray Knight... Miami News. The Ameri... people, sir, are very inter... in one subject other than... Is gas rationing im...?

NIXON: I will tell you a little about my career that I didn't put in my campaign folders when I ran for Congress in 1946. I was once in O.P.A. (Office of Price Administration) and I was in the rationing. I suppose they put me in the rationing, this is just before I went into the service. I was waiting for my service call, because I worked in a service station.

I didn't know anything about the rationing and neither did the man above me, but we put out the rationing regulation on tires and we were as far as we can be, but I also found if you get a bunch of government bureaucrats, and in order to have rationing you would have to have thousands of them making decisions with regard to who is going to get this much, this much, this much, and rationing, if you're going to try to do that in peacetime, when you don't have what we had in wartime you know, support. You know, don't use a C ration card when you're only entitled to an A, then you were sort of disloyal, or something, or unpatriotic.

If you don't have that behind it, I can assure you that a rationing system in peacetime run by a group of well-intentioned, but being the bureaucrats that they are, feeling their power, would be something that the American people would resent very, very much.

Now, what we have asked the Congress for is for a contingency plan in the event that rationing becomes necessary. But in the meantime let me tell you our goal is to make it not necessary.

I'm not going to pledge to this audience, and I am not going to pledge to the television audience, that rationing may never come. If you have another war in the Midwest, if you have a complete cutoff and not a resumption of the flow of oil from the Midwest or some other disaster occurs, rationing may come.

But if, on the other hand, the things that I recommended in my message of a week ago, for immediate action, if the voluntary cooperation of keeping the speed down to 55 miles with the... I am going to talk to the governors about that on Tuesday in Memphis, urging that every state do exactly the same thing — if we cut back on the aircraft flights and we have done that.

For example, I came down here in a plane, Air Force One. I asked them if I couldn't take the Jet Star. They said no, doesn't have communication, so I had to take the big plane, but we did one thing that saved half the cost. We didn't have the backup plane. Secret Service didn't take it, communications didn't go with it. If this one goes down, it goes down, then they don't have to impound.

QUESTION: Mr. President, Larry Allison, of Long Beach, Calif. Back to Watergate. Former Attorney General John Mitchell has testified that the reason he didn't give you details on the Watergate problem was that you didn't ask him. Now, I realize that you were very busy at that time, as you said, but there were reports in newspapers that linked people very high on your staff with the Watergate problems. Could you tell us why you didn't ask Mr. Mitchell what he knew?

NIXON: For the very simple reason that when I talked to Mr. Mitchell, and I saw him often in that period, that I had every reason to believe that he was involved, if he had any information, to convey, he would tell me. I thought that he would.

As a matter of fact, when I called him on the telephone what did he say? He expressed indignation that anything like that could have happened in his organization. Looking back, maybe I should have cross-examined him, and said, "John, did you do it?"

I probably should have asked him, but the reason I didn't is that I expected him to tell me, and he had every opportunity to do so, and decided that he wouldn't, apparently, that doesn't mean to tell me that he was involved because you understand that it's still a matter that is open. The question is whether he could have told me about other people that might be involved where he had infor-

mation where members of my staff didn't have information.

QUESTION: I am Joe Shquist, Milwaukee Journal. Why didn't the administration anticipate the energy crisis several years ago, formulate the action, plan to do something about it?

NIXON: You walked into one there, and that's a great paper, incidentally, as is the Milwaukee Sentinel, but anyway, seriously, you see what happened was that I sent the first energy message ever sent to the Congress, I sent it to the Congress over two years ago.

I saw this thing coming, and you know why I saw it coming? Not because of the Midwest or the Alaska pipeline and the rest, but because this world, with all of its problems, is getting richer. I don't mean there are not a lot of hungry people, not only in America, too many here, but if you want to see hungry people go to India or go to some other countries in Latin America or Upper Brazil, et cetera, et cetera, but generally all the world gets richer there is more air conditioning, more need for power, and there is more need for energy, and that's why I sent the message two years ago and asked that the Congress consider a program so that the United States should become self-sufficient in energy.

All right, I followed that up this year in April before we even knew there might be or had any idea of the Midwest crisis which made a serious problem and a serious crisis. I asked them for seven pieces of legislation to deal with energy.

One has reached my desk, the Alaska pipeline. I signed it. The other six, I hope they act before they go home for Christmas.

Now, I am not saying, here, the Congress is to blame; the President should have done something. What I do say is that the President warned about it and the Congress didn't act even though he warned two years ago. The President warned in April, the Congress didn't act, and now it is time for the Congress to get away from some of these other diversions if they have time and get on to this energy crisis.

Since that question has come up, I would like to point out, though, how we should react because the questioning about rationing is one that your average reader is going to be interested in. I am interested in it too because I remember how we all went through it.

The car pools and all that sort of thing. A few of you here are old enough to remember a car pool. I'm sure. Taxicabs in Washington? You couldn't get one unless five of you rode in one. Do you remember?

We don't want that, but if we look at this energy crisis as simply the crisis of this year, we couldn't make a greater mistake. If there had never been a Midwest War there would have been an energy crisis eventually. That is why I have set as a goal for the American people, and I trust all of you will subscribe to it, what I call Project Independence 1980. Why 1980? Why not 1976?

Because in checking with the experts I find that it will not be possible, doing everything that we can do, to become self-sufficient in energy until 1980. But if the Congress cooperates, if the nation cooperates, this nation in 1980 can have all the energy we need.

Let me just briefly tell you what areas of cooperation are needed.

One: coal. We have half the coal in the world and yet we have conversions from coal to oil. Why? Because coal isn't a clean fuel. Coal can be made a clean fuel. Coal can be mined in a way that doesn't despoil the landscape.

To be argumentative, I'm sure some of the environmentalists — and I am an environmentalist as well as anybody who cares for the good of our children — will object, but we have to get the coal out of the ground, and we have to develop the shale oil, for example, that exists in Colorado and some other Western states, that will solve part of the problems.

Secondly, you have to deregulate natural gas. Some protection for the consumers, yes, but you have wells in Louisiana shut down, and many that are

getting a pretty good working over.

Neither party was without fault with regard to the financing. They raised \$28 million and some of that, the some of it, came from corporate sources and was illegal because the law had been changed, and apparently people didn't know it.

And as far as congressmen or senators are concerned, they will all tell you that with the new laws and so forth, there ought to be some changes.

I think that if we can't get the Congress to act on the proposal I gave to them six months ago to provide a commission to set up new rules for campaign contributions limiting them, new rules for campaign procedures, then after I leave office I am going to work for that because I don't want to be remembered as the man who maybe brought peace for the first time in 12 years, who opened to China, who opened to Russia, maybe avoided a war in the Midwest, maybe, if we can continue it, got unemployment down for the first time in 18 years, for the first time in peacetime it is down at 4 percent. It was never at that level, never below 5 percent in the '60s, anytime in the '60s. Neither the Kennedy or Johnson administrations, except during the war years.

I want to be remembered, I would trust, as a president who did his best to bring a degree of prosperity, perhaps a contribution in the energy field, in the environmental field, but also one who did his best when his own campaign got out of hand to do everything possible to see that other campaigns didn't get out of hand in the future.

Now we will go to the milk case.

Mr. QUINN: Mr. President, AFME would like to ask you about the milk case but our 60 minute commitment of time has run out. AFME appearances —

THE PRESIDENT: I will tell you, television will keep me on just a minute. It is a lousy movie anyway tonight.

The reason this question is the one I say ought to be asked is just some awfully nice people are getting an awful bad rap about it, and I'm not referring to myself. Many people in the administration, they had John Connally down, they ran him around the track and I guess they are going to have Cliff Hardin down and Pete Peterson, and all the rest, and the whole charge is basically this: that this administration in 1971 raised the export price for milk as a quid pro quo for a promise by the milk producers that they would contribute substantially

amounts, anywhere from \$100,000 to \$2 million to our campaign. That isn't true.

I will tell you how it happened: I was there.

Cliff Hardin, in the spring of that year, came in and said, "The milk support prices are high enough," I said, "All right, Cliff, that's your recommendation?" Department of Agriculture said yes.

Within three weeks after he made that announcement, Congress put a gun to our heads.

Republicans? Oh, huh. One hundred two members of the Congress signed a petition demanding not 85 percent of the parity, but a 90 percent support price, and 28 members of the Senate, most of them Democrats, including Senator McGovern, signed a petition or signed a bill which would have made the milk support price between 85 and 90 percent.

So I talked to my legislative leaders and I said, "Look here, what I am concerned about is what people pay for that milk, and I don't want to have that price jiggered up here if we can keep it and get the supply with the pre-support price."

Do you know what I was told? They said, "With the kind of heat that we are getting from the Congress, there is no way that you are not going to get on your desk a bill, and they will be able to override your veto, that will raise the support price, probably, to 90 percent."

So, we said 85 percent, and that's why it was done, and that's the truth.

Thank you very much, gentlemen. I guess that's the end.

Pakistan Is Moving to Secure Afghan Border Tribal Areas

By William J. Drummond

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Nov. 18. — In moves obviously directed at Afghanistan, Pakistan has launched a program of garrisoning troops and building roads inside the sensitive tribal territories along the Afghan border.

The tribal areas have been a no man's land since the earliest days of the British Raj. Islamabad's action has historic significance, seasoned observers here say, because it marks the first time since gaining independence 26 years ago that Pakistan has quartered armed forces at these key locations in the Northwest Frontier Province.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is striving to make his presence felt politically in the frontier tribal belt. He is conducting a seven-day meet-people tour that began last Monday, involving 14 public meetings and other politicking.

Taken together, the military and political initiatives clearly indicate that Pakistan intends to thwart by whatever means necessary any Afghan efforts to win over the Afghan tribal areas.

Contention by Kabul

Kabul has always insisted that the Pashtoo-speaking Pathans rightfully belonged in Afghanistan. It has not accepted the British drawn line as the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Afghanistan was the lone "no" vote to Pakistan's admission to the UN in 1947, because of the "Pashtoonistan" issue, which has continued to be a source of friction.

When a new government came to power in Afghanistan in July, following a coup, Kabul revived the Pashtoonistan issue. It led to a bitter exchange of accusations and recriminations between Islamabad and Kabul.

Shortly thereafter, well-informed sources here said, Pakistan began taking steps to increase its military preparedness along the frontier. They reported:

- At Razmak, in Waziristan, about 190 miles south of Peshawar, a cantonment is being re-occupied that has been vacant since 1947.
- At Mohmand, about 20 miles north of Peshawar, a contingent of troops is being quartered for the first time. Also, work on a road has begun that would give the Mohmand garrison access to the Afghan border at Bajaur, about 20 miles away.
- At numerous other points throughout the tribal belt, once abandoned fortifications are being re-established.

The immediate effect is to increase Islamabad's control in the areas surrounding the strategic Khyber Pass. The troops reportedly occupying the garrisons are "scouts" — a paramilitary force of Pathans. Control of the scouts rests with the central government's Defense Ministry, and the officer cadre is said to be largely Punjabi.

The nucleus of the Razmak and Mohmand contingents is said to come from the Khyber Rifles, but recruiting has begun among local people to make the garrisons acceptable to the tribes themselves.

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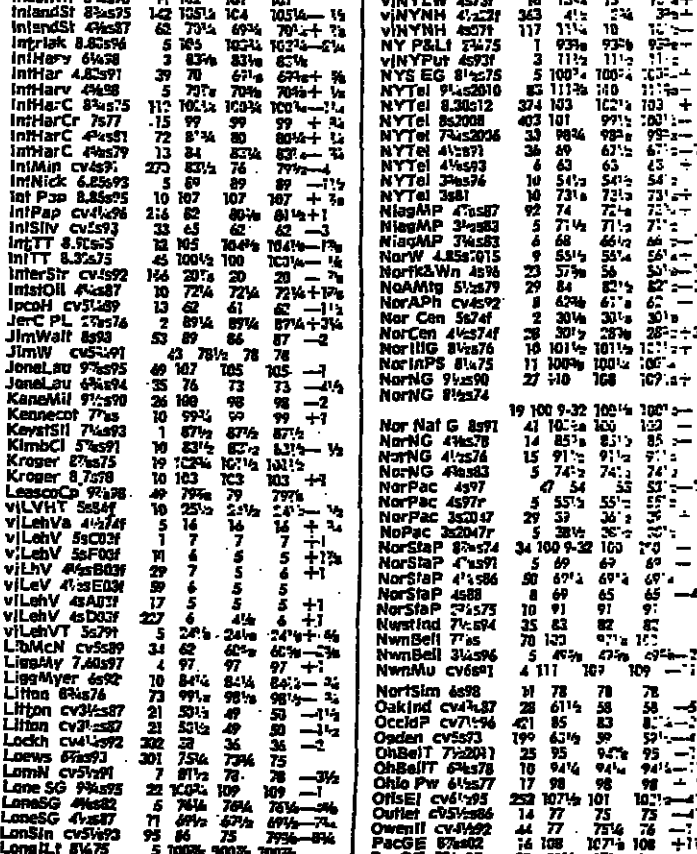
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Geitl 1947	12	96%	97	63%	4	McGee 1947	2	91	95	94
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Geitl 1949	3	102%	97	97%	97%	McGee 1950	14	101%	97%	97%
Geitl 1950	18	97	97	97%	97%	McGee 1951	24	94%	97%	97%
Geitl 1951	18	97	97	97%	97%	McGee 1952	24	94%	97%	97%
Geitl 1952	12	101%	97	97%	97%	McGee 1953	10	97%	97%	97%
Geitl 1953	12	101%	97	97%	97%	McGee 1954	10	97%	97%	97%
Geitl 1954	12	101%	97	97%	97%	McGee 1955	10	97%	97%	97%
Geitl 1955	12	101%	97	97%	97%	McGee 1956	10	97%	97%	97%
Geitl 1956	12	101%	97	97%	97%	McGee 1957	10	97%	97%	97%
Geitl 1957	12	101%	97	97%	97%	McGee 1958	10	97%	97%	97%
Geitl 1958	26	91	101	97	97%	McGee 1959	47	47%	97%	97%
Geitl 1959	10	101	97	97%	97%	McGee 1960	10	97%	97%	97%
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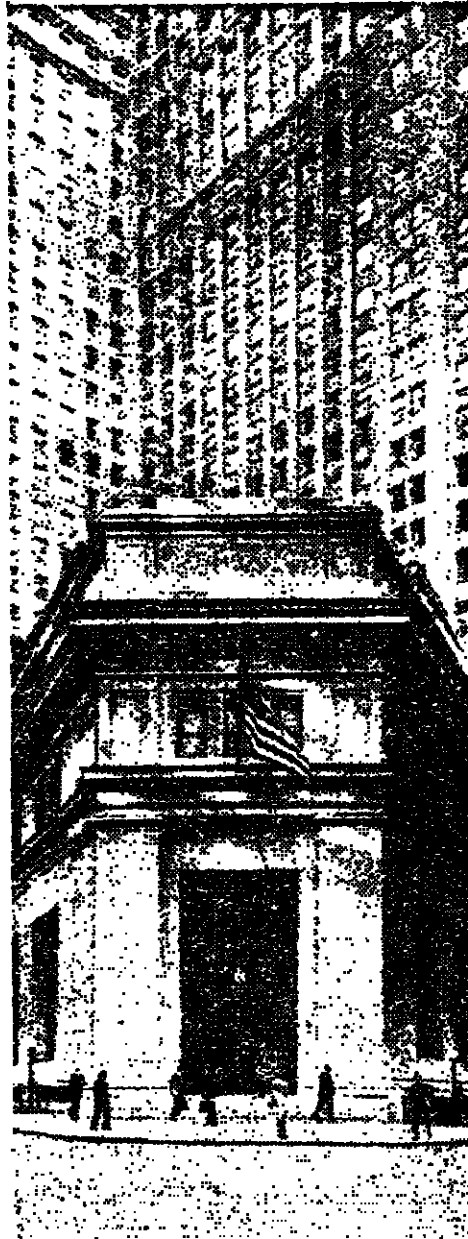
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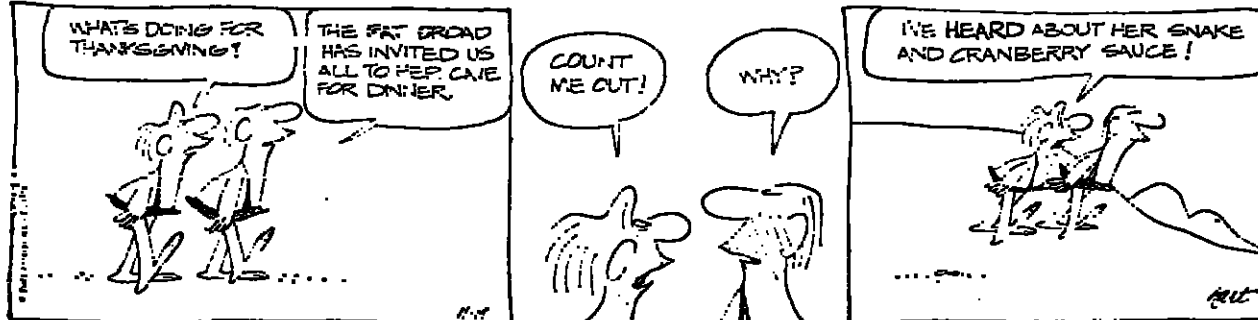
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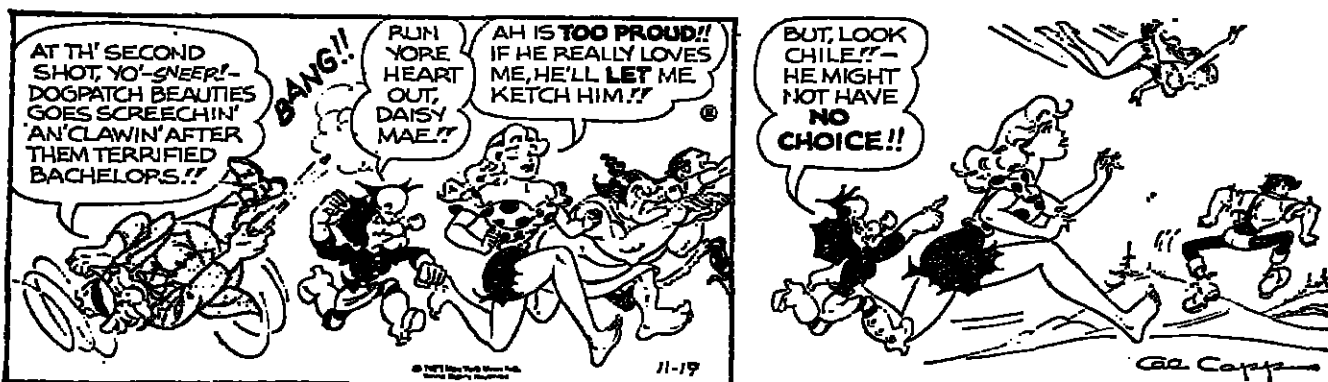
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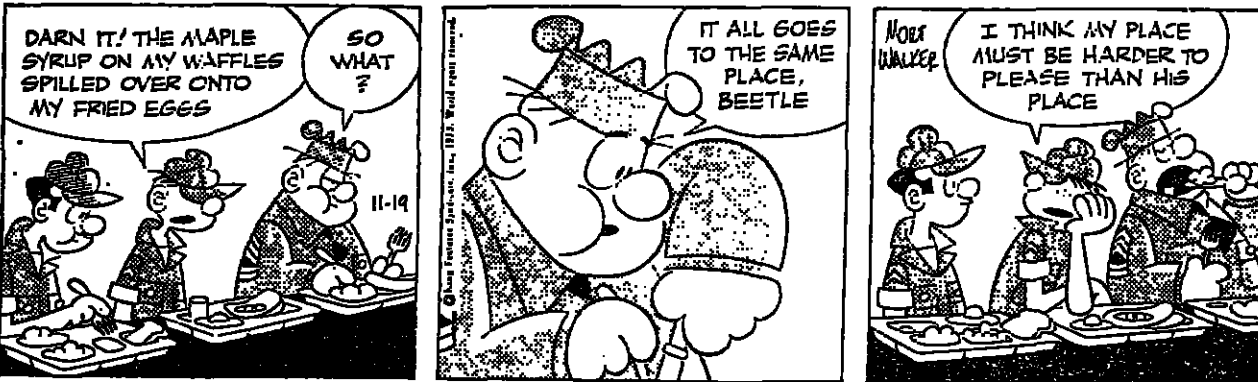
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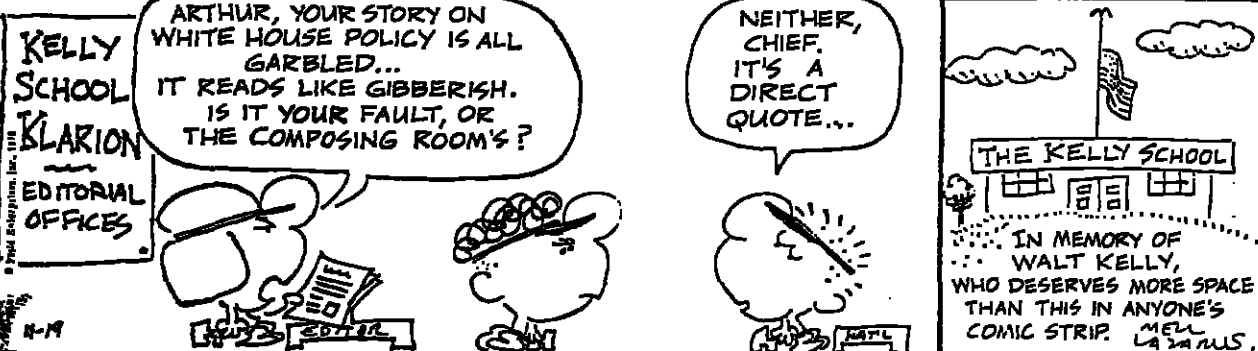
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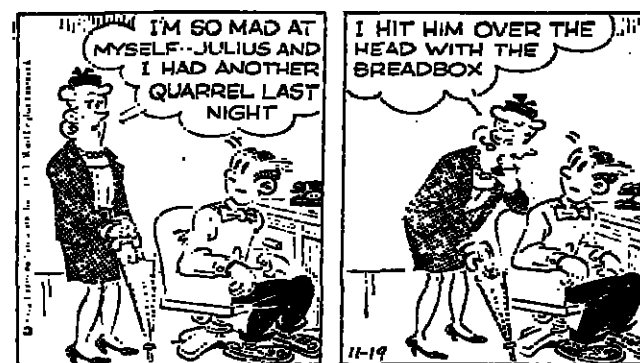
POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

Efim Geller has lately fallen into some of the most pathetic time-pressure misfortunes since time limits were instituted for tournament play more than a century ago. The Soviet grandmaster, paired with Peter Bilyasov of Canada in the Brazil Interzonal, forfeited after failing to come up with his 40th move in the one minute remaining for it.

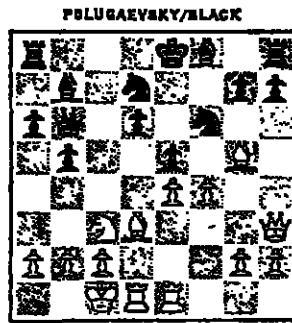
That may not seem like an awful lot of time—but considering that he was contesting a fairly undemanding rook-and-pawn ending, that the thinking he had put into his previous 10 moves could not help but carry over, and that his king forced to move by a check, limited his choices, Geller's indecision is unfathomable.

Eventually, the point lost in that game cost Geller the clear second place that would have qualified him for the candidates' matches. Still, he had another chance in the second-third and fourth-place playoffs in Portoroz with his countryman Lev Polugaevsky and Hungary's Lajos Portisch.

But again he failed to attain the coveted place—and again clock mismanagement plagued him. Apparently forgetting that the time-controls come at moves 40, 56, 72 and 88, he gazed at move 87 in a drawn position with Portisch to overstep and forfeit.

Walk, Don't Run. As though bent on proving himself totally perverse, Geller lost to Polugaevsky in round one of the playoffs through the opposite error—impetuosity—sacrificing a piece for an attack his opponent easily beat back.

By omitting 11... B-K2, Polugaevsky avoided transposing into the fifteenth game of the Spassky-Fischer match, which had led to a great opening advantage for White. Polugaevsky's 11... Q-N3 was intended to take off some of White's pressure by prompting 12 N-N3, but



Position after 13... P-K4

Geller, wildly optimistic, gave up a knight with 12 N-K2P, expecting a quick breakthrough of the black position.

But after Polugaevsky's blocking 13... P-K4, it would have been useless to play 14 Q-K6ch, B-K2, since the queen could be dislodged by 13... N-B4. All Geller could obtain for his pawns was a second pawn for his knight with 20 R-KP, and that required simplification, making Polugaevsky's task of consolidation easier.

Obson's Choice. Geller's unsuspecting 22 K-N1 allowed Polugaevsky to snatch a pawn with 22... N-KP, since 23 R-NP, R-Bch; 24 B-B1, R-KBch; 25 K-R, B-B5ch; 26 K-Q1, R-Kch would have led to a quick slaughter. Nor could Geller have retrieved the pawn with 23 Q-P? because 23... N-B6ch would have finished him off with a flourish.

Once Polugaevsky had taken over the initiative, he welcomed the exchanges at moves 26 and 27, further clarifying his advantage. Denuding Geller's king with the thrust 37... P-N6, and after 38... Q-P, threatening 39... N-B6ch, Polugaevsky gave him the choice of losing a cut-and-dried ending after 39 Q-B3 or resigning. Actually Geller did neither—once again he overstepped the time limit.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE NOTEBOOKS OF MARTHA GRAHAM

Introduction by Nancy Wilson Ross. Illustrated. Harcourt.

Brace Jovanovich. 484 pp. \$25.

Reviewed by Anna Kisselgoff

I LIKE her best dance works, this first book by Martha Graham is a challenge to the mind and the eye. It recalls the excitement she always paid her sometimes bewildered public—the assumption that it was as well read and intellectually cultivated as she was.

Much of her dance-theater was puzzling at first sight. This would include works as great as "Letter to the World," "Deaths and Entrances," the rituals of the 1930s and most of the cycle of pieces inspired by Greek mythology.

Now, of course, any teenybopper could analyze the significance of every phallic symbol in her "Dark Meadow." But one has only to reread the flabbergasted reviews of its premiere by her most ardent and intellectual admirers to grasp how staggering such current commonplaces and even dated—probing of myth and Jungian psychology seemed on-stage in 1946.

These notebooks, one suspects, will share in the future the same fate of her most complex works. What appears totally obscure will soon become indisputably clear.

For while the impulse is to suggest that this thick, handsomely illustrated volume of notes cannot be decoded by anyone who has never seen Martha Graham or her choreography, this is only partly true. The "Notebooks" are a most unusual document—the notes compiled by an artist at work. As such, it is a treasure house for anyone interested in the creative process in general.

Essentially, what we have here is Martha Graham's homework. It has been nearly 50 years since this great dancer and choreographer—now in her 80th year—began the career that made her name synonymous with modern dance. Unfortunately, the crucial decade of the '30s—when Martha Graham became Martha Graham—is missing from these pages.

But the period in which she was developing her most theatrical dance-dramas, as opposed to her earlier movement-oriented pieces, is fully illuminated here. Visually, the book—illustrated with rare photographs of the dancer—is a printed facsimile of the notes she took for some 25 years, beginning with the late '40s. This was the era that ushered in her psychological studies of Greek and Biblical inspiration.

To create these works, she drew upon a formidable array of sources. The "Notebooks" are testimony to her feverish capacity for jotting down quotation after quotation from one critical authority after another. Many of

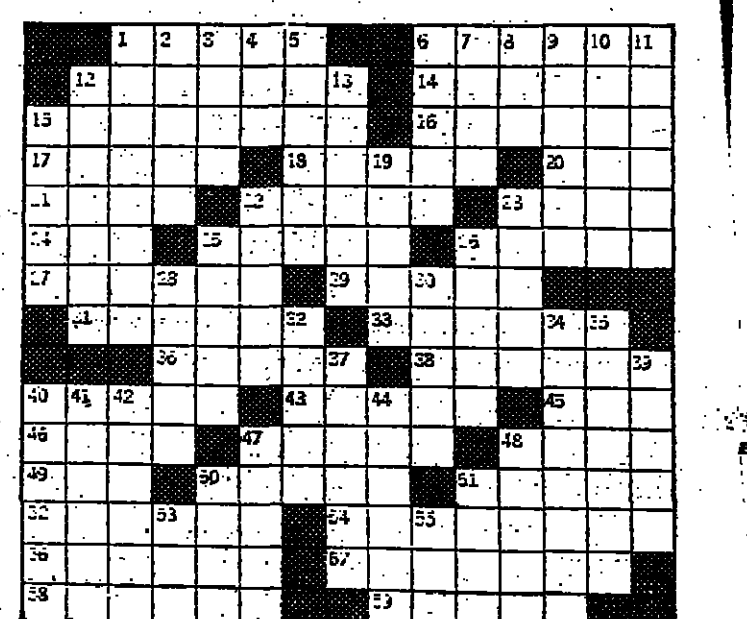
These are also notebooks of stage directions, descriptions, steps, studies for dances not done, scraps of memoirs and most interestingly, outlines of three film scripts. Her use of flashback and of disordered sequences onstage has frequently recalled cinematic techniques, comes as no surprise then that her project for an unmade drama, "The Scarlet Letter," the shilling intensity and power the springs from these pages, a brilliant book by a brilliant artist.

Anna Kisselgoff is a New York Times dance critic.

CROSSWORD

By Will West

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In NFL Activity

Dolphins Take Division Title, Giants Snap Losing Streak at 7

HEARD PARK, N.Y., Nov. 18 (UPI)—The world champion Dolphins grounded out one runner and threw for another to snap a seven-game losing streak and take the AFC East Division title.

John Riggins, the Dolphins' first-round draft pick, ran for 100 yards and a touchdown in the first half. The Dolphins' defense held the Redskins to a field goal in the second half.

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TOP OF THEIR FORM—England's R. M. Utley, foreground, leads the crowd of Australian players during a line-out Saturday in a Rugby Union International match Saturday in London. England won it, 20-3.

Major College Bowl Invitations Decided Without Surprises

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (UPI)—It became official yesterday: it will be Notre Dame vs. Alabama in the Sugar Bowl, Penn State vs. LSU in the Orange Bowl and Nebraska vs. Texas in the Cotton Bowl.

According to NCAA rules, the bowl bids couldn't be officially offered until yesterday but all the negotiations had been worked out earlier in the week.

The teams in the oldest of bowl games, the Rose Bowl, won't be determined until next Saturday when top-ranked Ohio State faces Michigan for the Big-Ten crown and UCLA battles USC for the Pacific-8 title.

The Sugar Bowl, which will be played on New Year's Eve, wound up with the highest ranked teams available—second-ranked Alabama and fifth-ranked Notre Dame. The two teams decided to pass up the Orange Bowl, in which each have been clobbered by Nebraska in the last two appearances.

Here are results of yesterday's games:

Ohio State 55, Iowa 13
At Columbus, Ohio, Archie Griffin set two school rushing records and Bruce Eila scored four times to lead top-ranked Ohio State to a 55-13 Big 10 mauling of Iowa.

Griffin, a 185-pound sophomore tailback, ran 30 times for 246 yards. That gave him 1,265 yards, to break the school record of 1,142 set by fullback John Brockington in 1970.

Dartmouth 17, Cornell 9
At Hanover, N.H., quarterback Tom Snickenberg rolled for two touchdowns as Dartmouth stifled Cornell, 17-9, for its fifth consecutive victory after three opening defeats.

Dartmouth's defense held league-leading passer Mark Allen to 10 completions in 27 attempts for 108 yards. He was sacked five times.

Penn State 49, Ohio U. 16
At University Park, Pa., John Cappelletti rushed for 204 yards on 25 carries and scored four touchdowns as Penn State ground-gaining list, boosting his two-year running career to 2,478 yards. Moore who ran for three years (1969-1971) had 2,300 yards.

At Austin, Texas, the Southwest Conference's season rushing record and quarterback Marty Atkins scored one touchdown and threw for two more as the Longhorns clinched the conference title and a sixth straight trip to the Cotton Bowl, beating Texas Christian, 52-7.

Georgia 28, Auburn 14
At Athens, Ga., Andy Johnson scored two touchdowns and passed for another as Georgia down-

ed Auburn, 28-14, in a South-eastern Conference game that threatened to erupt into brawls several times.

Michigan 34, Purdue 9
At West Lafayette, Ind., quarterback Dennis Franklin scored two touchdowns and passed for a third to pace fourth-ranked Michigan to a 34-9 Big Ten victory over Purdue.

Miss. 23, Tenn. 18
At Jackson, Miss., reserve tailback James Reed sliced through Tennessee's stunned defenses for two touchdowns as fired-up Mississippi scored a 23-18 Southeastern Conference upset over the 16th-ranked Volunteers.

Southern Cal 42, Wash. 19
At Seattle, Wash., Anthony Davis and Ray Rodriguez scored touchdowns eight seconds apart, breaking the game open in the fourth quarter and helping Southern California to a 42-19 victory over Washington in a Pacific Conference game.

Nebraska 50, Kansas St. 21
At Manhattan, Kans., 10th-ranked Nebraska, with sophomore Tony Davis getting three touchdowns, jumped on jittery Kansas State for a 50-21 Big Eight Conference victory.

Alabama 43, Miami 13
At Tuscaloosa, Ala., junior Gary Rutledge passed for two touchdowns and ran for another to lead Sugar Bowl-bound Alabama to its ninth straight victory, 43-13, over Miami.

Air Force 27, Arizona 26
At Tucson, Ariz., Air Force roverback Steve Hall stopped a two-point conversion attempt by Arizona with 27 seconds left in the game to preserve a 27-26 upset victory.

UCLA 56, Oregon St. 14
At Los Angeles, Kermit Johnson ran for three touchdowns and became the first runner in UCLA history to gain more than 1,000 yards in a season, leading the eighth-ranked Bruins to a 56-14 romp over Oregon State.

Iowa St. 17, Missouri 7
At Ames, Iowa, Buddy Harde-man tossed a nine-yard touch-

Barber Is World Open Tittlist

Earns Golf's Biggest Prize

By Lincoln A. Werden

PINEBURST, N.C., Nov. 18 (UPI)—There is no need now to call Miller Barber golf's Mr. X. The 42-year-old Texan, whose untied glasses have often obscured his identity, became the World Open champion yesterday and the winner of \$100,000, the biggest first prize the game has known.

With a concluding 69 capped by a birdie on the final hole of this 144-hole marathon event, Barber finished with a 570 total and a three-stroke edge over 21-year-old Ben Crenshaw, the former intercollegiate champion whom Miller nicknamed as the "Jack Nicklaus" of the course.

Miller, owner of a course in Sherman, Texas, said of the young man from Austin who was his principal challenger over the Pinehurst No. 2 course, "It may take time, but in my opinion he's another Nicklaus."

Crenshaw zoomed onto the tournament golf course two weeks ago by winning the San Diego, Texas, Open in his first competition as a full-fledged PGA cardholder. His share of the \$500,000 purse yesterday was \$44,175, and he had an aggregate of 573.

Costly Drives
Two costly drives that landed in the pines hurt Crenshaw. He carded a bogie on the 11th and another on the par 16th. Although he had been out in 35, as was Barber, Crenshaw's incoming 35 was two over Miller's. The young Texan had begun the day trailing Barber by one.

When Barber secured his par 5 on the 18th to Crenshaw's 6, he widened his lead to 2 and then the final putt on the home green for a birdie 3 sealed the issue. Leonard Thompson of Myrtle Beach, S.C., after a 71, was third at 575, while Tom Watson, leader in the fifth, sixth and seventh rounds, faltered with a 77 for a 596 to his Al Geiberger. Jim Jamieson followed at 577; Bobby Mitchell and Hale Irwin were next at 578. Gibby Gilbert, the 72-hole pacesetter, took 74 for a total of 583. Arnold Palmer was at 586 after a 76 and Gary Player's 71 put him at 581.

The Diamondhead Corp., which owns five courses, three hotels and a large segment of the Pinehurst village, was the tournament sponsor.

LEADING SCORERS
Miller Barber 289-67-73-72-69-570
Ben Crenshaw 284-71-64-73-71-573
Leonard Thompson 280-69-72-73-71-572
Al Geiberger 280-72-74-70-68-570
Tom Watson 283-62-76-77-77-578
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Miller Barber, winner of golf's richest tournament.

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down pass and defensive end Lon Coleman recovered a Missouri fumble to set up another Iowa State score as the Cyclones posted a 17-6 Big Eight upset.

Ga. Tech 26, Navy 22
At Jacksonville, Fla., Cam Bonifay kicked four field goals, one of them from 46 yards, to lead Georgia Tech to a 26-22 victory over Navy.

College Results
EAST
Boston U. 3, Colgate 0.
Coast Guard 9, Drexel 0.
Connecticut 7, Rhode Island 7.
Dartmouth 17, Cornell 9.
Duke 24, Wake Forest 6.
Florida 20, Wake Forest 6.
Georgia Tech 24, Navy 22.
Louisiana 24, Navy 22.
Maryland 20, Clemson 17.
Mississippi 22, Tennessee 18.
North Carolina 21, Duke 3.
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South Carolina 21, Duke 3.
Tennessee 18, Mississippi 22.
Texas 24, Vanderbilt 7.
VMI 21, Virginia Tech 21.

At Washington, Curt Knight kicked five field goals to carry the Redskins to a 22-14 victory over the Colts since 1959.

Knight's productive day gave him nine field goals in his last two games and he has hit on 14 of his last 16 attempts. It also topped a Washington club record he set twice in 1971.

The triumph ended a nine-game winning streak for the Colts over Washington and gave

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Dutch Earn World Soccer Cup Berth



Holland's Johan Cruyff, right, dribbles ball past Belgian defender in yesterday's game.

East European Teams Show Muscle

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—East European teams are on the march toward taking over the soccer leadership of Europe and possibly the world.

The strength in depth of East European soccer never has been greater despite the elimination of the Soviet Union from the World Soccer Cup.

In June, Bulgaria, Poland and East Germany are assured of berths in the World Cup finals—a competition that has always been dominated by West Europe and South America.

Three European club competitions also are showing a complete new picture. Gone are the familiar faces of Ajax of Amsterdam, Benfica of Lisbon and Real Madrid, the powers of other seasons.

4 Eastern Teams
In their places are four East European quarterfinalists in the European Cup of Champions.

OSKA Sofia, a Bulgarian army team, defeated Ajax, the Dutch squad that has won the premier European trophy three seasons in a row. Until that defeat, even without the services of superstar Johan Cruyff, Ajax was considered the most brilliant club in Europe.

The Bulgarian team's center forward, Peter Jekov, is rated a true international artist. He scored 38 league goals last season when he came third in the European Golden Boots Award, behind Gerd Mueller of West Germany and Portugal's Eusebio.

Ujpest Doss of Hungary eliminated Benfica of Lisbon, twice winners of the European Cup, on their way to the quarterfinals.

Ferenc Bene, a 20-year-old forward with 68 appearances for the Hungarian national squad, is behind Ujpest Doss's surge forward.

Red Star of Belgrade played some of the most exciting soccer seen in Britain all season when they humbled English league champions Liverpool. The Yugoslavs reached the last eight with a display that had the highly critical Liverpool crowd cheering and applauding.

And Red Star was playing without Dacic, labeled "the finest outside-left in the world" during the Brazilian Independence Tournament two years ago, and also their superb overlapping right-back Krivokuchic.

Czech Squad, Also
Spartak Trnava of Czechoslovakia completes the Eastern quartet in European Cup contention after beating the Soviet

Union's Zaryia Voroshilovgrad. Spartak's leading star is Kuna, a 26-year-old midfield dynamo who has played 47 times for Czechoslovakia.

The East Europeans narrowly failed to get a fifth team through to the last eight when West Germany's Bayern Munich beat Dynamo Dresden of East Germany, on a 7-6 aggregate score.

In the European Cup of Cup-winners' Tournament, Bulgaria's Stara Zagora is through to the quarterfinals.

And in the UEFA Cup, there are five East European clubs through to the last 16.

The East Europeans have one annual disadvantage to overcome. The final rounds always come after the season when soccer is generally impossible because of the winter weather. That leaves their teams short of practice.

Success has been rare for the East Europeans in all three European club competitions. The best performance in the European Cup of Champions was in 1966 when Partizan Belgrade lost in the final to Real Madrid. In 1969, Slovan Bratislava of Czechoslovakia beat Barcelona in the Cupwinners' Cup final. Dynamo Zagreb of Yugoslavia beat England's Leeds in the 1967 UEFA Cup final.

Zaire Triumphs
KINSHASA, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Zaire beat Zambia, 2-1, in a World Soccer Cup African qualifying match here today.

After a Draw With Belgium

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 18 (UPI)—Holland played a second consecutive scoreless tie with Belgium today to become the 12th nation to qualify for the finals of the World Soccer Cup.

Both nations ended the Group Three playoffs with 10 points, but Holland had a 2-2 goal average against Belgium's 12-0.

The other countries already qualified are Brazil, West Germany, East Germany, Poland, Bulgaria, Scotland, Italy, Uruguay, Chile and Australia.

Holland and Belgium also had tied, 0-0, at Antwerp when they met for the first time in Group 3.

The match was a mediocre one, in which the run of play was dictated by the group situation. The Belgians were aware that if they tried for an attacking type of game there was the risk of a Dutch goal from a counter, and if the Dutch scored the Belgian task would become impossible.

So the Belgians tried it the other way. They played defensive and most of the time they kept six or seven men back in their cage area, hoping for a chance to counter.

The Dutch were not inclined to take great risks, either. Even so, the Belgians nearly managed a victory. With one minute to go, Van Hilst sent a free kick from a great distance to Verheyen, who scored with a powerful drive. However, the referee disallowed the goal for offside.

Turks Beat Swiss
IZMIR, Turkey, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Turkey fired two goals in three minutes here today to defeat Switzerland, 2-0, in the final match of the World Soccer Cup Group Two qualifying tournament.

The result had no effect on the outcome of Group Two, which already had been won by Italy, runners-up in the 1970 World Cup in Mexico.

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